B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 229 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

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Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Oct	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th "	CHINA		7,992
17th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	16,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
31st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	16,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	16,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	16,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	16,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA*		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th "	Cargo Steamer	
18th Mar	DO ALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th "	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,022	MONGOLIA

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Sept	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Costports
30th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
30th "	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
2nd Octr.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
3rd Oct.	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar. Costports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	21st Sep.	30th Sep.
* Sado Maru,	T. Sonoyama,	5898	3rd Oct.	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya,	7098	16th "	30th "
Totteri Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 th Nov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	109
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	409	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1673 Telegrams YUSEN.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Karachi	Patiala
Calcutta	Kasur	Quetta
Delhi	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Meerut City.	Simla
Gojra		Srinagar
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

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of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by ourCocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 DramsRs 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
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Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel.: "Ulcer," Kandi.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.
N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.

MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonum
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Bernampore	Multan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Cotacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Purnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

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PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

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Manager.
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(Incorporated in India)

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

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ON and from 1st June, 1925 our barges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—HANDS for Railways, States etc., Engineering, Medical, Miscellaneous Depts. Apply with 4 as. stamps to Box No. 1011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1887

WANTED QUICK MEN, able and knowing well Bombay Streets on each word for Compiling work. Apply in person daily 11 to 12 noon. on 2nd floor, THACKER & CO., LTD., Hornby Road.
24164

BOON TO INSURANCE AGENTS—WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS throughout Presidency. Pay Rs. 30 to 300 monthly. DUTT COMPANY, Chief Agents, Karwar.
A R1805

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in "Jain Ashrama" Chotisadri (Mewar). 1 Experienced GRADUATE as Head-master, strong in Hindi on Rs. 60-5-80 p.m. 1 Experienced UNDER-GRADUATE as an assistant strong in Sanskrit on Rs. 35-40 p.m. Preference will be given to Jains. Apply sharp stating age. S. K. BHANDARI, Hon. Chief Secretary, Rajwada Chowk, Indore (C. India).
A R1865

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaii College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

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AN experienced man seeks EMPLOYMENT for Japan, have control over Japanese language and market for over ten years. Write Box No. 1009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1877

ENERGETIC experienced well-connected youth desires going out of India as Secretary, Tutor or in business line. Terms very moderate. Please communicate with Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 24165

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TO LET—SHOPS FLATS and ROOMS for respectable Parsee and European families; Goverdhandas Mansions, Sopari Baug Road, Parel. For particulars see MISTRY on the premises.
C R1818

TO LET FLATS with spacious drawing room, bedrooms and bathroom, electric and gas fittings, at 135, Lemington Road, near Lal Chimney. Apply to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
C24125

ROOMS TO LET of a newly-built House, at Andheri. Only eight minutes' walk from the Station. Rent Rs. 13 per month. See BHAIDASBHAI, C/o. Bhicka Cullianji and Co., Chemists Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.
C R1861

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

WORLI (Bombay—WANTED immediately small place, ROOMS with compound, must be cheap. Write NAGU, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1864

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

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FOR SALE—English Park Victoria and Wolseley 15, (4-5 seater car), good as new. Apply KHANSAHEB, c/o Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw, 121, Medows Street.
JA R1874

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FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

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BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20, each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABASHANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1870

CONSULT DR. THAKORE, Specialist for nervous, functional sexual, mental and other chronic disorders. Laud Mansion, Churni Road Station.
P R1882

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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MATRICULATION Courses taught at Rs. 100 each by Correspondence Aryan Western-College, Delhi. Best Hands available, Employment form for Rs. 2. ARYAN SERVICE—SECURING AGENCY Delhi.
M R1888

THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box, 2020, Calcutta—Trains Students in every town and every village of India—to qualify themselves CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANTS and high salaried Office Assistants through home-study of our Correspondence Courses. Small monthly fees accepted. High class Diplomas and Certificates awarded—GOVERNMENT and LONDON EXAMINATIONS COACHED with guaranteed success. Our Special PROSPECTUS NO. 50 with numerous testimonies from old students and the famous PROSPECTS CALENDER for 1925-26 are SENT FREE to any address on request.
M

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American Types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, off Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
L R1880

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISPLACED.—Scrip No. 236 for 25 Ordy. shares Nos. 14731/55 registered in my name in the Clive Mills Co., Ltd. of Calcutta, is lost, stolen or mislaid. Any body having any title to or interest in the same is hereby asked to communicate same to the Company within 15 days from the date hereof, on expiry of which application will be to the Company for issue of a duplicate scrip. (Sd.) RUKHAIABAI SHAIKH MAHAMADALY. Date 14-9-1925.
P.B. R1875

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE MACHINES.—B. M. Katpitia, 46, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. Post Box 759, supplies economical Ice Machines with latest improvements.
K R1878

TWO WET DOUBLERS FOR SALE—For immediate sale in excellent working condition. Two (2) Wet Doubling Frames (Scotch system) by Messrs. Platt Bros., Ltd.; year 1910 5" lift, 3¼" gauge and 2¼" dia. of Ring, containing 296 spindles in each frame. Apply to:—THE RAIPUR MFG. CO., LTD., Ahmedabad.
K 24144

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NIK-KO SMOKERS' TOOTH-PASTE—This tooth paste is specially prepared for smokers but it is equally good for non-smokers also Obtainable from PARAB and CO., and KOWSER PERFUMERY Co., Pearlhoy Building, No. 2, Princess Street, Bombay and also from all Leading Merchants.
T 24163.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1909 of 1925.

KAILDAS GOPALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) NATHALAL AMTHALAL and (2.) CHHABILDAS AMTHALAL, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Meshana in Gujrat, lately carrying on business in the name and style of Chhabildas Nathubhai at Tamba Kanta, Pydhownie, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

To,

NATHALAL AMTHALAL,

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed this suit against you the abovenamed Defendant to recover the sum of Rs. 2,310 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from Kartak Sud 1st s.y. 1981 (20th October, 1924) till judgment and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of the suit and to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

In Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 15th day of July, 1925.

Prothonotary.

Messrs. KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C24174

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1537 of 1921.

DHARAMSEY BHAWAN and others ..... Plaintiffs

v/s.

BAI PREMABAI, widow of Kheraj Nagji and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Preliminary Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of March, 1923, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Kheraj Nagji deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 21st day of February, 1917, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or to default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 23rd day of September 1925.

(Sd) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24171

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 946 of 1924.

MULJI VALLABHJI ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

BALMUKUND GOVINDRAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground now made into one together with Bungalows and out houses, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 46½ Gunthas or thereabouts, particulars whereof are as under:—

Bearing Entry No. 245, Survey No. 10, 65, Pot No. 1/1 part, 1 part and assessed at Rs. 8-5-0.

The said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Pedroo Doming Vim, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Kashinath Mathre, on or towards the North by a water stream and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24052

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of (1) SURAJMAL CHELARAM, (2) GAJANAND CHELARAM and (3) RAMESHWAR LUCHMINARAYEN, minors and in the matter of a suit No. 1638 of 1925 wherein Narandas Sunderlal, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, is Plaintiff and Hukamchand Girdharilal Chelaram Hukamchand, Lachminarayen Hukamchand and the abovenamed minors Surajmal Chelaram, Gajanand Chelaram and Rameshwar Luchminarayen all formerly carrying on business as members of a joint Hindu family at Ahmedabad under the name of Hukamchand Luchminarayen are Defendants.

NARANDAS SUNDERLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Shroff Merchant and Pakka Adatia at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, under the name of Shaligram Narayendas by means of his Munim Jenarain Chunilal ..... Petitioner.

To

(1) SURAJMAL CHELARAM, (2) GAJANAND CHELARAM, (3) RAMESHWAR LUCHMINARAYEN; the minors abovenamed, (4) CHELARAM HUKAMCHAND, the father and natural guardian of the minors one and two abovenamed and (5) LUCHMINARAYEN HUKAMCHAND, the father and natural guardian of the third minor abovenamed.

Notice to minors and next friends of minors.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have Chelaram Hukamchand and Luchminarayen Hukamchand or some other fit and proper person or persons appointed guardians for the suit of the said minor Defendants and that His Judge in Chambers will on the 8th day of October, 1925, proceed to appoint the said Chelaram Hukamchand and Luchminarayan Hukamchand or some other fit and proper person of persons to be such guardians, unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 2nd day of July, 1925.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C24170

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 810 of 1922.

LALJI MULJI ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

PURSHOTTAM GOCULDAS, the legal representative of Gocul-das Mulji deceased ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of August 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Ghatkoper within the limits of the Taluka and Sub-District of Salsette Zilla and District Thana with the buildings, erections and structures thereon forming portion of Survey No. 255, bounded on the West by the Road going from Ghatkoper Station to Chembur; the said plot of land admeasuring from East to West towards the North six hundred and forty-seven feet in length and towards the South six hundred and fifty feet and from North to South one hundred feet in breadth including 10 feet Road towards the North.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24051

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, MEHERJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI DUBASH, hereby give notice that my wife Bai MEHERBAI, daughter of KAIKHUSHRU KAVASJI BARIA (a clerk in the office of Manockji Petit) has left my protection. Whatever dealings involving payment of any monetary liability she has had or will hereafter have with others, she alone is responsible for the same. Those having such monetary dealings with her will do at their own risk and on their own responsibility and for which I shall not be responsible.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1925.

MEHERJIBHOY JAMSHEDJI DUBASH.
R1886

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. P. S. LAUD, of Bombay, the Special Commissioner appointed in High Court Suit No. 3242 of 1921, Shushilabai, widow of Kamlakant Kashinath Parab and Another versus Gopal Pandurang Bhandare and Others has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground with the bungalow, outhouses and premises and well and mango and other trees thereon situate at Borivli in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the district of Thana, on the South side of the road leading to Borivli village, containing by admeasurement 27980 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 75, Pote Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 and Survey No. 76 Pote Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Survey No. 105, Pote Nos. 1 and 3, Survey Nos. 155 Pote No. 1, Falni No. 1, Survey No. 160, all which Survey Nos. are of the Borivli Village and Survey No. 216 Pote No. 2 (the last mentioned survey No. being the same as Survey No. 17) of Eksar and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Khimji Dhanji and partly by the property of Mulji Naranendas, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Luxmidas, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ganpat Laxmon Patil and partly by a Tank and on or towards the North by the public road leading to Borivli village and all which premises are untenanted and are now in the possession of the said Special Commissioner.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1925.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
24169

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1925 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, near Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March 1925.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Directors in place of three other Directors who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th day of September, 1925, to 29th day of September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

BRIJLAL BILASRAI & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 11th day of September, 1925.

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from contractors, who are prepared to supply about 2300 tons of C. I. Pipes, Valves, Hydrants and Special castings for Water Works. Tenders will be received upto 27th November, 1925.

The specification and tender forms can be had from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Karachi Municipality upto 26th November, 1925.

A plan showing special castings can be seen at the Municipal Office during office hours and can be had for Rs. 5 each.

The Municipality do not bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

All tenders to hold good until orders of the Municipality are passed thereon within 30 days from date of the receipt of tender and no tenderer will be allowed to withdraw his tender and will be held responsible upto the 20th day from the date of the receipt of tender.

J. N. SETNA,
B. Sc. (Glasgow.)
A. M. I. S. E. etc.,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 1st September, 1925.
C24172

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force on and from 1st October, 1925. The principal changes are as follows:—

No. 1.—Dn. Nagpur Mail will leave V. Terminus at 14/0 hrs. and arrive Nagpur at 7/30.

Nos. 3.—Dn. and 4 Up Poona Mail trains will not stop at Talegaon.

Nos. 17.—Dn. and 18 Up Passenger trains now running between Bombay and Bezwada will run between Bombay and Raichur. These trains will however maintain the usual connection at Wadi with the N. G. S. Ry. trains. No. 17 Dn. Passenger leaving Bombay on 30/9/25 will run direct to Raichur.

A Bogie third class carriage will be run through between Bombay and Secunderabad on Nos. 35 Dn. and 36 Up Madras Fast Passenger trains and by the connecting N. G. S. Ry. Nos. 4 Dn. and 5 Up Passenger trains.

On and from the same date the section Jubbulpore to Naini and Chheoki of the E. I. Ry. will be taken over by this Railway and the train service between Jubbulpore and Allahabad will be as shown below:—

		401 Dn. Passr.	7 Dn. Mail.	403 Dn. Passr.	405 Dn. Passr.
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10-20	18-10	22-40	—
	Dep.	10-55	18-35	23-20	—
Katni	Arr.	13-21	19-58	1-46	—
	Dep.	13-35	20- 6	2- 1	—
Mandkpur	Arr.	18-52	23- 2	6-50	—
	Dep.	19- 7	23-10	7- 5	9- 0
Naini	Arr.	21-34	—	9-27	12- 6
	Dep.	2142	—	9-32	12-12
Chheoki	Arr.	—	0-33	—	—
	Dep.	—	0-43	—	—
Allahabad	Arr.	22- 0	—	9-50	12-30

		402 Up Passr.	8 Up Mail.	404 Up Passr.	406 Up Passr.
Allahabad	Dep.	21-30	—	8-16	17-20
Chheoki	Arr.	—	9-37	—	—
	Dep.	—	9-48	—	—
Naini	Ar.	21-42	—	8-27	17-32
	Dep.	22-19	—	8-32	17-37
Manikpur	Arr.	1- 9	11-22	11-47	20-30
	Dep.	1-19	11-30	11-57	—
Katni	Arr.	5-55	14-23	16-42	—
	Dep.	6-10	14-31	16-56	—
Jubbulpore	Arr.	8-30	16- 0	19-27	—
	Dep.	9-15	16-25	20-10	—

For timings of all trains over this Railway see Sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans Superintendent.

Bombay, 24/9/25.

C24157

SANDALWOOD SALE NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

THE following quantities of sandalwood, more or less, will be sold by Auction on the dates and at the places given below:—

	Approximate quantity.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
	Tons.		
Coorg sandalwood.	300	Fraserpet.	25-11-1925
Madras sandalwood	200	Satyamangalam	2-12-1925
Madras sandalwood	300	Tirupattur.	7-12-1925
Madras sandalwood	50	Vellore.	9-12-1925.

NOTE.—Fraserpet is 55 miles by road from Mysore. Satyamangalam is 42 miles by road from Coimbatore and 39 miles by road from Erode junction on the South Indian Railway. Tirupattur and Vellore are railway stations on the South Indian Railway.

For terms of sales and details of classes and quantities apply as under:—

Coorg sales.—The Chief Forest Officer, Direction Division, Coorg.

Satyamangalam sales.—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

Tirupattur sales.—District Forest Officer, West Vellore

Vellore sales.—District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

(Sd.) D T. BARRY.
Conservator of Forests, V. C.

Coimbatore,
Dated 19th September, 1925.

24152

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

And

IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. M. H. SANJANA AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEVENTH AND FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 31 per share (making in all Rs. 4.926) has been declared and is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1925, at the office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) (Sundays and Holidays excepted) on presenting the Share Certificates and Dividend Warrants posted to them.

Those Shareholders who have not received Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Dividends are requested to apply to the undersigned with their share certificates and dividend warrants.

Bombay, dated this 26th day of September, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & COMPANY.
Liquidators.

C24173

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

"BROADCASTING"

"BROADCASTING".—A 5 Valve Set Tuned High Frequency (2 H. F. Detector—2 L.F.) in a beautiful Cabinet for Rs. 165 only. A Kit to build the above complete in every respect less Cabinet for Rs. 125 only. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., Radio and Telephone Engineers and Stockists of Everything in Wireless, 173, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: "Chiphone". Telephone No 24063.

T 24057

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. JHAVERY & CO., Solicitors, High Court, have REMOVED to "YUSUF BUILDING," 1st Floor, Esplanade Road, Fort.

24168

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (KAMPALA).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction This day MONDAY, the 28th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Seuree Cotton Depot by order of Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co. and on account of the Insurance office concerned the following damaged cotton in the undermentioned godown:

Todsidas godown No. "D".

4 Bales African Cotton (Kampala) Wadia godown No. 13 (Khimjee Damjee).

5 Bales African Cotton (Kampala).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & COo

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhoni BOMBAY

GUARANTEED for 5 YEARS
RELIABLE GOLD WRIST WATCHES.

from Rs. 20/- and upward
ESSOFALLY HIPTOOLA & SONS
(DEALERS IN)
WATCHES, CLOCK and JEWELLERY
131, 133, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY
Repairing work done by Expert workmen

AUCTION SALE.

The following JEWELS among various other valuable articles of the Tanjore Palace Estate will be sold by me in Public Auction on 5th October, 1925, and subsequent days at the District Court premises, Tanjore, at 12 Noon daily.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTICLES.

LIST OF VALUABLE JEWELS, ETC.,

Serial No.	Name of articles.	No.
	Box No. 1.	
1	Pair Vanky (170 rubies, 96 diamonds, 24 emeralds, 10 pearls. One pearl detached and kept separate in a paper packet and suspended to the jewel. Two diamonds cracked)	1
2	Do. (64 rubies, 80 diamonds, 36 emeralds, 4 pearls. One ruby half broken. One ruby has a hole in the middle. One ruby fractured and one ruby cracked).	1
3	Do. (257 rubies. 108 diamonds. 12 pearls (one in a paper packet separately suspended to the jewel) weight Rs. 381)	1
4	Gourishunker (133 rubies and 3 diamonds)	1
5	Kantasara (152 rubies, 5 diamonds and 1 pearl)	1
6	Do. (226 rubies. 1 diamond and two rows of mustard size pearls of small value sum of which are missing. 7 pearls in the pendant)	1
7	Do. (4 rubies, 28 diamonds, 7 pearls (of which one is false) to the pendant, 78 small pearls in two rows)	1
8	Do. (162 rubies 1 emerald, 9 pearls to the pendant)	1
9	Do. (163 rubies, 16 diamonds, 7 pearls (2 false) to the pendant)	1
10	Do. (82 rubies, 32 diamonds, 7 pearls to the pendant. 1 emerald. Two rows of pearls in the borders and two rows in the middle (of which some are missing)	1
11	Do. (381 rubies, 4 emeralds. 2 diamonds two rows of small pearls, some of which are missing)	1
12	Do. (311 rubies, 3 diamonds (Imitation.) 7 pearls to the pendant)	1
13	Pathakam, (54 rubies, 58 diamonds, 18 pearls. 2 emeralds. Weight Rs. 15. 20 strings of small pearls)	1
14	Do. (72 rubies, 13 diamonds, 3 emeralds 13 pearls (in pendant) 6 strings of pearls. Weight Rs. 14 3/8)	1
15	Do. (2 rubies, 23 diamonds, 175 pearls (1 diamond and 2 rubies in the fastner)	1
16	Do. (20 rubies 42 diamonds 13 pearls (of which 2 are false) in the pendant). In the necklace 10 rubies, 20 pearls. 11 emeralds, 3 cat's eye, Weight 9 7/8 tolas)	1
17	Do. (2 rubies. 26 diamonds, 13 pearls, (in pendant). Has 10 strings of small pearls. Weight 7 3/8 tolas)	1
18	Do. (21 rubies, 1 emerald and 1 pearl.)	1
19	Do. (24 rubies, (20 in pendant and 4 in string) 19 diamonds (of which 17 in pendant and 2 in string) 2 emeralds, 2 cat's eyes (in string) 16 pearls (12 in pendant and 4 in string). Weight 7 1/8 tolas)	1
20	Do. (21 rubies, 25 diamonds, 1 emerald, 9 pearls in pendant, 8 strings of small pearls, 1 diamond fractured. Weight 18 7/8 tolas	1
21	Do. (27 rubies, 2 emeralds, 53 pearls (7 in the pendant)	1
22	Pair Pattli (77 rubies (One setting—being vacant)	1
23	Do. (39 rubies, 39 emeralds, (One setting vacant)	1
24	Do (24 rubies 22 emeralds (Bordered with pearls on both sides)	1
25	Do. (2 rubies, 66 pearls. Weight 4½ tolas)	1
26	Do. (183 rubies, 112 diamonds, 54 pearls)	1
27	Do. (2 emeralds, 143 pearls (the emeralds false).	1
28	Pair Payanchasara. (This contains 42 balls, of which 10 are imitation green balls with insignificant pearl linings, and the other 10 are set with rubies. The hooks (4) contain 60 rubies and 8 diamonds. One ruby in one of the balls has got out and kept separate. All strung in gold chain)	1
29	Payanchasara (Pair) (16 corals. there are also 16 gold balls set with small rubies and emeralds. About 7 settings vacant.)	1
30	Pair Nagabunthai (224 rubies, 88 emeralds, 8 diamonds. 91 pearls, (A large emerald pendant is missing from one of the pair). Weight 29½ tolas)	1
31	Rakkodi (115 rubies, 114 diamonds. Weight 9½ tolas)	1
32	Gondas (43 pearls. This is set with rubies, diamonds and emeralds. Weight 17½ tolas)	6
33	Pair Hathsaram (This contains 20 balls (each 10 balls) of which 10 balls are covered with small pearl strings and 10 are set with rubies. Weight. 62 tolas)	1
34	Jirummali (268 rubies (two settings being vacant) 8 diamonds, 143 pearls (11 in the pendant). Weight 7½ tolas)	1
35	Jirummali (139 diamonds, 118 pearls) (6 appear to be false)	1
36	Jirummali (205 rubies, 12 diamonds. 2 emeralds, 133 pearls (one missing in the pendant). Weight 8 tolas)	1
37	Chand and Sispool (208 rubies, 8 diamonds. 93 pearls (of which 3 are large)	1
38	Sispool and Chand (223 rubies, 24 emeralds, 39 diamonds. 85 pearls (one ruby setting being vacant)	1
39	Sispool and Chand (160 rubies, 66 diamonds. 69 pearls. Weight 7 1/8 tolas. 8 settings vacant)	1
40	Coral Muthu (1 coral. 99 rubies, (2 settings vacant) 1 ruby kept in separate cloth wrapper and attached to the jewel. Weight 3½ tolas)	1
41	Coral Muthu (1 coral, 86 rubies. Weight 3½ tolas)	1
42	Latchai (142 rubies, 9 pearls. 2 corals, and 10 strings of gold beads on each side, two rubies inferior. Weight 12 1/8 tolas)	1
43	Latchai (40 pearls, The necklet is of black beads tipped with pearls and in centre is gold ball set with 10 rubies)	1
44	Latchai (16 rubies, 70 pearls, necklet is of jet. There are 16 rubies set in gold round an imitation emerald ball)	1
45	Latchai (52 pearls, rubies diagonally set in ball and a ring of rubies round both ends of ball. There is one ruby in the screw)	1
46	Latchai (50 pearls, rubies 24, set in gold ball being in the centre of a necklet of black beads tipped with pearls)	1
47	Pair Topanbali (36 diamonds, 176 pearls, weight 3¾ tolas)	1
48	Pair Topanbali (24 rubies, 8 diamonds, 128 pearls, weight 3 1/8 tolas)	1
49	Murugu (2 rubies (in screw) 1 diamond, and 1 emerald which seems false)	1
50	Murugu (1 diamond, 1 emerald, and 2 small rubies in screw)	1
51	Boolack (3 diamonds. 1 emerald)	1
52	Ring (16 diamonds, 1 emerald)	1
53	Do. (1 diamond, 1 ruby, 1 emerald 1 cat's eye, 1 Saphire	1
54	Do. (14 rubies, 1 diamond, (2 settings vacant)	1
55	Do. (1 diamond)	1
56	Do. (1 diamond. weight 11/16 tola)	1
57	Nathu (17 rubies, 4 diamonds, 1 emerald, and 16 pearls, weight 1 tola nearly)	1
58	Chudai (Pair) (18 rubies, 246 pearls (of which two are damaged) weight Rs. 11)	1
59	Chudai (Pair) (2 emeralds, (in the screws) 8 diamonds 190 pearls. weight 11 14/16 Tolas)	1
60	Pair of (Koppu bali) (2 rubies, 62 diamonds 199 pearls. wight 5½ Tolas)	1
61	Pair of Kapachai Sangalai (There are 84 rubies, in one of the pairs a setting of 3 rubies is vacant and in the other a setting of 7 rubies is vacant. There are 307 pearls)	1
62	Pair of Bugadah (74 rubies, 144 pearls, 2 emeralds imitation, 3 insignificant pearls in a paper packet weight 2½ Tolas)	1
63	Pair of Bugadah (There are two clusters of pearls, (138) each surmounted by a pyramid of five large pearls)	1
64	Pair of Bugadah Sangalai (12 rubies, 88 pearls)	1
65	Do. (50 rubies, (1 link in a separate paper packet attached to the jewel)	1
66	Pair of Chandra Murugu (30 rubies)	1
67	Do. (18 pearls, 34 rubies, (of which 1 is loose and is kept wrapped in a paper attached to the jewel)	1
68	Pair Bajiband (weight Rs. 8½, two gondai detached and kept in a paper packet)	1
69	Champakkilirimalai (87 rubies, with two settings vacant, weight 7 9/16 tolas)	1
70	Hathichimalai (110 rubies, weight 8 11/16 tolas)	1
71	Varagha malai (weight 25 7/8 tolas)	1
72	Venicha Naga (Weight 20½ Rs.)	1
73	Chandra Hara (weight 14 Rs.)	1
74	Do. (Do. 16½ Rs.)	1
75	Do. (Do. 14 5/16 Rs.)	1
76	Nombu Kavaroo (68 rubies, 16 emeralds, weight 3 15/16 tolas.)	
77	Do. (41 rubies, 13 pearls, weight 4 1/8 (This jewel is in pieces).	
78	Do. (52 rubies, 15 emeralds, weight 4 5/8 tolas)	1
79	Do. (46 rubies, of which 1 is loose and kept wrapped in a paper attached to the jewel, one setting vacant weight 4 5/16 Rs. 15 pearls)	1
80	Do. (32 C. weight 3 3/8 Rs.)	1
81	Do. (15 pearls, 70 rubies, weight 4 5/8 Rs.)	1

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1 Intending bidders should deposit with the Commissioner a sum of Rs. 5 which will be refunded if they do not at all bid or deducted out of the payment to be made by them towards purchase. They will forfeit the amount if they do not pay for the article they have knocked down.

2. Articles can be removed only after payment of full price in cash (not by cheques) and will remain at the purchasers's risk from the moment it is knocked down.

3. No time for payment will ordinarily be granted for an article knocked down for Rs. 2 000 and below. For an article knocked down for a sum above Rs. 2,000 three days (72 hours from the moment it is knocked down) time for payment may be granted by the Commissioner if the purchaser deposits immediately it is knocked down 25 per cent of its sale price. If he does not within the three days deposit the balance amount he shall forfeit his deposit of 25 per cent and the article will be sold again in auction and he is liable to pay any loss that may thereby occur.

4. The Jewels will be available for inspection at the Tanjore Treasury, on application to the Commissioner between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on the 2nd and 3rd October 1925; and the other articles at the Palace from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on 4th October 1925.

5. Accuracy of description is not guaranteed.

T. N. KALIDOSS, B.A., B.L.,
High Court Vakil & Commissioner.

District Court, West Tanjore.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 26.

A further advance of 23 to 8 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 6 points higher. The advance was due to local buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 25th instant as under:—

"Market influenced by strong spot situation."

With New York reporting a moderate rise, the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May delivery Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's close, viz. at Rs. 428¼. At the outset, the market declining by about half a rupee on scattered selling, remained steadier throughout the sessions in the neighbourhood of Rs. 428 at which the market closed. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 426 and closed quiet at Rs. 425¼ on Jobbers selling.

Fine M. G. Oomra for December-January opened at Rs. 412 and gradually advanced on Marwari Shroffs and Commission Houses buying to Rs. 414, finally closing at Rs. 413; whilst Bengal for December-January opened at Rs. 365 and closed at Rs. 364.

The market for ready cotton yesterday remained very quiet, with little business passing.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Fully Good Broach April-May 425½.
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. 362.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 410.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Fully Good Broach April-May .....
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. .....
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. .....

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Bengal Superfine M. G.	420	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	400	396
Bengal F. G. M. G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	400	.....
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	370	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/70	460
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M. G.	420/30	455
Nagpur Fine M. G.	420/30	455
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	.....	443
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	400/20	443
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M. G.	390/410	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	390/410	430
Mulkapur Fine M. G.	390	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	390	417
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	380	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	465	460
Broach Fully Good M. G.	450	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	420
Muthia F. G. M. G.	.....	403
Dharwar S. G.	425/40	.....
Coompta M. G.	430/40	.....
Westerns M. G.	400/10	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M. G.	470/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th September, 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	1680
	Cwts.
Wheat	12900
Linseed	4699
Rape, etc.	546
Gingellyseed	237
Poppyseed	322
Groundnuts	1186
Castorseed	11810
Rice	55655
Myrabollams	288
Cottonseed	1676
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	957
Juwar	437
Mastar	Nil
Barley	148
Bajri	3103
	Tons.
Coal	5264

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, received the following cable from their New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., on Saturday:—

New York, Sept. 25.

"Spot situation strong."

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 6
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 9
Sattara	No. 10½	0 11 9
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 5 3
Japan	No. 42-2	1 6 0
Japan	No. 20	0 15 3
Japan	No. 32	1 4 3

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

(in full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Septemoer This year	Last year
Khandesh	53	753	1,776
Central India	107	3,949	21
Barsi and Nagar	—	988	1,501
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	159	45
Berar	28	2,958	1,703
Central Provinces	—	1,321	264
Total Oomras	188	10,141	5,314
Dholera	35	1,591	505
N.-W. Provinces	99	1,324	71
Rajputana	22	910	80
Sind-Punjab	34	1,053	1,776
Broach	—	—	214
Coompta & Dharwar	354	6,283	1,635
Westerns-Northerns	125	4,059	2,496
Cocanada	—	907	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	4	2,085	2,172
Persian	1	554	328
American	—	138	—
Egyptian and African	813	10,445	4,800
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	—
Total	1,680	41,261	19,251

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

(in full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 24th Sept. Yesterday.	This year.	Last year
Europe	6-8	31,935	8,927
Japan & China	315	23,925	54,103
Coast Ports	—	599	1,439
Up-country by Rail	—	346	1,286
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	3,105	12,046
Total	1,703	59,003	78,204

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Future Delivery Prices—

October	12.55	+.03
November	12.41	unchanged
January	12.42	+.03
March	12.44	+.03
May	12.45	unchanged.
September	12.14	+.02
January	21.85	—.1
March	21.75	unchanged

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Futures at New York—

October	26.63	+.03
January	23.18	+.05
March	23.40	unchanged
May	23.60	—.10

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G O C
Liverpool—		
October	12.52	unchanged
January	12.37	—.02
March	12.40	—.02
May	12.42	—.03

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Sept. 26, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	56 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	57 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		11 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		11 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore		13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		12 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		12 11 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		14 6 0
Teelseed, Black		12 10 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	13 14 0
Mowraseed		10 0 0
Barley		6 4 0
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 9 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.	...	...
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD:—		
Wheat, May	8 3 3	
Wheat, Sept.	8 4 9	
Linseed, May	13 3 3	
Linseed, Sept.	13 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.		
Castor Seed.		
Cotton Seed.		

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

RATES FOR BRASS AND COPPER DAILY QUOTATIONS.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/4	58 0 0
—Do—	1 1/2	58 0 0
—Do—	1 3/4	58 0 0
—Do—	2	58 0 0
German Brass	3/4 to 2	57 8 0

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Sept. 26.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	69 8
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	10
Imperial	500		1410
Imperial Contributory	125	10	362 8
Union	78	—	3 3

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	5 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27
Indian Cement O.	350	—	21 4
Katni Cement O.	100	—	22 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	1 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	45

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	800
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625 8 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70

STEAMER COMPANIES

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	76
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 9

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	6 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	470
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	740
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	89 6
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	736 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	835
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	317 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-32	1100
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205 ×D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart J. P.	500	50	670

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown	100	—	105
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	362 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	90
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	4 12
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	5s. 6	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	320
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	85
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	24
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	41 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	60	22-8	350
Jupiter	10	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	725
Vulcan	10	8 annas	2

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	380
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	772 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	80
Century	100	20y	336 4
Central India O.	100	16	450
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	90
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	157 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	310
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	525
Damond O.	100	—	11
Ei D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	16y	236 4
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	22
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	780
Finlay	100	20	120
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	41 4
Gokak	100	7	96 4 +D
Gold Mohur	100	—	15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1037 8
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	192 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	22-8	346 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	4
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	55
Khandesh	1,000	300	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	97
Kilachand	25	—	8 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4625
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	22 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	80
Madras United	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathoradas	100	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	145
Monarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2250
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	190
New Great Eastern	200	10y	248 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	400
Phoenix	100	17	410
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	50
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250
Simplex	250	—	90
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	57 8
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	423 12 +D
Swan	100	60	151 4
Tata Mill O	500	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1660
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	660

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ahmedabad Advance				380
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	760	772-8	760	77-8
Century	333-12	337-8	333-12	336 4
Central India	447-8	450	447-8	450
Colaba Land				90
Crescent				157-8
Edward Sassoon				120
Fazulbhoy	767-8	782-8	767-8	780
Finlay				120
Globe				41-4
Gokak				96-4
Indian Bleaching				192-8
Indore Malwa				350
Kohinoor				165
Madhowjee				80
Mathuradas				90
Meyer Sassoon				98-12
Mysore				110
New Great	247-8	250	247-8	248-12
Pabaney				135
Pearl	397 8	402-8	397-8	401
Phoenix				410
Simplex				90
Swadeshi	421-4	423-12	421-4	423-12
Swan Mills				151-4
Tata Mill				57-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				105
Bombay Steam				75
„ Tram Co., Ord.			92-8	92-8
Bundi Cement				5-12
Indian Cement				22 8
Central India Mining				27
Katni Cemeat Ord.				22-8
Shivrajpur				45
Tata Hydro	742-8	766-4	742 8	765
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				11
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	42-8	42-8	39-6	41-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept 25

			Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper		68	14
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36		86	14
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47		95	11
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933		99	15
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55		99	15
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925		103	0
3½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1926		105	9
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926		101	5
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927		102	3
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930		104	4
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931		104	12
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932		105	4
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free)	1935	109	
4 per cent.	Port Trust	1974	75	12
4 per cent.	Municipal	1974	75	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974		75	0
6 per cent.	Port Trust	1930	101	0
6 per cent.	Municipal	1929-49	101	0
„		1954	102	

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86-14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 96.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 99-15.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1925, Rs. 105-9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 101-6-0

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 102-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104.11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105-4.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 109-1.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs 75-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 101-14.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	63 4 0
—Do—	1	63 4 0
—Do—	1 1/4	63 4 0
—Do—American	1 1/2	63 8 0
—Do—	1 3/4	63 8 0
—Do—	2	63 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 8 0
Panchteka Joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		56 0 0
—Do—Do— 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		63 4 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		63 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		63 4 0

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

25-9-25.

MONEY.

Money continues easy with call money unendable even at 1 per cent. while such is the condition of the local market the Cash balance of the Imperial Bank shows a further reduction of some 2 crores which necessitated the raising of the bank rate to 5 per cent. This change has had no immediate effect on the market rates. The demand on the Imperial Bank for funds has been rather heavy mainly for the financing of the jute crop. It may be noted that the rate was raised from 4 to 5 per cent on August 21st in 1924 and on November 15th in 1923. The rate for fixed deposit for one month is about 1½ per cent, two to three months 2 per cent and six months 4½ per cent.

The Statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 18th September 1925 shows a reduction of Rs. 204.17 lacs in the Cash balance which now stands at Rs. 35,70,51,000 as compared with Rs. 27.84 crores at this time last year. The total net reduction since 7th utimo to 18th September 1925 was Rs. 11.15 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 39.09—a decrease from last of 1.98 per cent. The percentage at this time last year was 28.03 and in 1923, 40.36. Loans and Inland bills discounted have increased by Rs. 88.56 lacs and Rs. 60.15 lacs, while Cash credits have declined by Rs. 30.79. Government deposits are down by Rs. 314.10 lacs to Rs. 8.91 crores compared with Rs. 25.08 crores on the 19th September 1924 and Rs. 16.39 crores on 21st September 1923. Other deposits have increased by Rs. 256.33 lacs to Rs. 81.51 crores.

Reflecting the easy conditions in the money market, gilt-edged securities continue steady with fair demand 3½ per cent Paper is unchanged at Rs. 69 and 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 kept steady at Rs. 100 and Rs. 99/15. 5 per cent New Loan 1935 is quoted at Rs. 96. 5½ per cent Bonds 1925 are placed at Rs. 105/9. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/6 and Rs. 102/3, 1930 at Rs. 104/3 and 1932 at Rs. 105/3. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109/1.

The Currency figures as at 2nd September 1925 show an increase of Rs. 34.09 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 188.32 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 34.09 lacs to Rs. 81.50 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage are unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.99 crores respectively. The circulation is 59.0 as against 58.98 of the previous week.

Recent reports regarding the monsoon are somewhat more favourable, and timely rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, the Konkan and the Berars. To-day's report shows that much needed rains have begun in the Punjab as well.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the period under report with fair amounts of bills being placed in Calcutta, while there some bills showing in the local market. It is reported that Government made no purchases during the week. The enquiry for bullion T. T. was on a moderate scale. The bank's selling rate for September is 1s. 6-1/8d with business passing at 1s 6-5/32d, October 1s. 6-5/32d. November 1s. 6-3/16d, December/January 1s. 6-7/32d and February/March 1s. 6-3/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation has eased off from dollars 4.84¾ to dollars 4.84½ probably due to seasonal exports from the United States. French francs close at 102.43, Belgian at 111 and the Italian lira at 119.

GOLD.

The price of gold has been fairly steady throughout the week with a fluctuation of about half an anna per tola and the volume of business passing being comparatively small. Both the official and the market price of gold in London during the week were unchanged at 84s. 11½d. The daily off-take averages about 30,000 tolas and the stock approximates some 7 lacs tolas. The price of ready sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-6-6 to Rs. 13-5-6 and the forward rate is unchanged at Rs. 13-5-0. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready and 2nd October settlement, Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-3 for 1st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £345,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £587,000 and from Durban to India about £550,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 42,07,314 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £112,000 and from Durban by steamer sailing on the 28th instant £585,000 gold and £315,000 sovereigns.

SILVER.

In the silver market excited and unsettled conditions prevailed with rather sharp day to day fluctuations and great speculative activity. The market was easy at the opening, but advanced on Tuesday on firmer advices from Shanghai and London; subsequently it eased off towards the close on selling by America and local bulls. The China market still continues to dominate the local situation. The daily off-take, due to the approach of Diwali holidays (Hindu New Year), has improved and average some 100 bars and the stock is now estimated at about 1700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London opened at 3s. 2-5/8d, improved during the course of the week to 3s. 3-1/8d, but subsequently declined and closes at 3s. 2-3/4d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 33-1/8d and 32-5/8 for ready and 33-1/8d and 32-9/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 75-1-0 and Rs. 73-14-0 for ready, Rs. 74-13-0 and Rs. 73-12-0 for 6th October settlement and Rs. 74-6-0 and Rs. 73-5-0 for 5th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £39,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £404,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 276 bars and Rs. 171,480 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £80,000

According to the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle an interesting meeting of the Directors of the American Silver Producers Association took place at Salt Lake City on 11th August. The coming together of some of the world's leading silver producers had for its object among other things the consideration of the following problems:—

1. Reintroduction of Pitman bill for repurchase of 14,500,000 ounces of domestic silver at dollor 1 an ounce.
2. Methods of financing purchases of domestic silver by foreign governments.
3. Publicity on the uses of silver.

Confidence was expressed by the various representatives that the bill for the repurchase of an additional 14,500,000 ounces of domestic silver, still to be purchased under the Pittman Act, would be passed without difficulty at the next session. It will be recalled that this bill passed the Senate last session and was favourably reported upon in the House. Rush of business in the closing hours of the session and an unfavourable position on the schedule prevented its passage through the House.

A joint publicity campaign with the National Fabricators of silver was authorized with the idea of repoplarising the use of silver in the arts.

The American Silver Producers' Association although not officially recognised reports a substantial increase in its membership and it is claimed that the organization already represents an annual production of 100,000,000 ounces or about 60 per cent of the worlds' totall yearly output. It is stated that domestic producers almost without an exception have responded to the invitation to join. Foreign producers, the Nipissing, the Cerro de Pasco and others including many marketing silver as a by product, have enrolled or are going to enroll as members.

From this it is quite apparent that a powerful organization is being formed which may eventually exercise a strong influence on silver production and prices throughout the world.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Prices of cotton mill shares were steady during the early part of the week on a lingering hope that His Excellency the Viceroy would remit the excise duty in defence to the opinion expressed by the Assembly. Towards the close however, there was a reaction due to profit taking Both the cloth and the yarn markets are still in a lethargic condition and show no improvement in spite of the recent strike that has affected all but four mills in Bombay. The following are the fluctuations in some of the cotton mill shares: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 746/4-771/4-750; Century Rs. 310-336/4-323/12; Central India Rs. 450-456/4-446/4; Crescent, Rs. 178/191/4-192/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 748/12-777/761/4; Madhowji Rs. 90-92/8-87/8; New Great Rs. 245-257/8-242/8; Pearls Rs. 393/12-407/8-390; Simplex Rs. 92/8-93/90 and Swadeshi Rs. 423/12xd-428/12-420xd.

The miscellaneous section continues unchanged and dull. Andhra Valleys remain steady at Rs. 465 and Tata Hindus improving from Rs. 5[illegible] to Rs. 761/4 declining declined from Rs. 13 to Rs. 11 4 at the close to Rs. 737/8. Tata Iron Ord. Defds. from Rs. 48/12 to Rs. 40. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 90. Cement shares are down, Bundis being quoted Rs. 5/12n, Katni Ordys. from Rs. 30 to Rs. 22/8 and Defds. remaining unchanged at Rs. 90. Railway shares were in fair demand. Ahmd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 302/8xd, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 140, Sialkot at Rs. 93xd and Tapti Valley declining from Rs. 642/8 to Rs. 623/12xd.

Among Bank shares Imperial Banks advanced from Rs. 1,410 to Rs. 1,412/8 and Contributories remained steady at Rs. 362/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 69/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 22/2.

RESTRICTIONS ON AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

In July last the Government of India announced that owing to the serious ravages in America of the Mexican cotton boll-weevil and the danger of its effecting an entry into India in imported American cotton they had decided to allow the importation into India of such cotton under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, only through the Port of Bombay and after [illegible] per fumigation, between 1st November and 31st of May each year. The action on these lines was to have been taken from the 1st of October 1925. Owing however to delay in the arrival of some parts of the necessary equipment it has been decided now to bring these restrictions into force before 1st December 1925.—A. P.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co.)

Sept. 21.

Business has been transacted on a smaller scale.

It is understood that the sanction of the Secretary of State for India for the issue of Larkana Jacobabad Ry: 7 per cent. Debentures has been received and the prospectus are likely to be out very shortly. As already reported in our last report it is anticipated that it will be over subscribed. The Share Holders applying for the Deventures will be well advised to inform us immediately of their requirements. Name of the Company.

	Paid up value.	Present Value
Sind Light	100	150
Sind Lighterage	150	160
Larkana Jacobabad	100	70
Upper Sind	100	69
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electric	100	93
Hyderabad Electric	100	75
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80	115
India Flour Mill	60	110
Century Flour Mills	100	100

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING:--3RD DAY.

HEAVY RAIN SPOILS SPORT.

After the programme had just opened, the rain came down heavily to mar the sport at Poona's Final Big Meeting. However, punters were not so badly hit this time, for several well-backed horses were first home during the afternoon.

Heron, an iron grey colt owned by Mr. Kelso, recorded a sensational victory in the Eclipse Stakes and incidentally returned the largest dividend of the Big Meetings. Crab Apple carried off the St. Leger for the second year in succession and to judge from his short price he was evidently well fancied by his connections.

Ritchie and S. Black were the most successful riders of the day with two wins apiece. Morris went further ahead with another success, and Howell, Burn and Stokes were credited with a winner each.

Heavy going had a lot to do with Crab Apple's victory in the St. Leger. Mr. Avasia's small sized gelding was nearly a dozen lengths ahead by the next best at the close. It will be remembered that he scored almost as easily last year when the going was yielding. Of Mr. Eve's candidates, Aldergrove and Knight of Counsel ran well, the former plodding on gamely to finish second in front of his stable companion. School Boy was never at home over the sticky course and finished well behind the others.

An unimpressive grey colt by Roi Herode —Teal, Heron piloted by S. Black romped home an easy winner in the Eclipse Plate, beating Lady Theo, Bright Bird and a number of other useful performers. Kaiser Girl ran disappointingly as also did Husky.

Joint favourite with Riverine, Fire Star annexed the Cobham Handicap in fine style with Wedding Day second and Riverine third. This was the gelding's second success this season. He is owned by Mr. Lancer and is by Sunstar—Fire Witch.

Khataf was returned the winner of the Kirkee Plate—a sprint over the "fire" for Arabs in Class I. The favourite Roscoff found the distance a trifle short, but he was going well at the end. Forfeit secured the third berth after displaying a turn of speed which was not evident in his running in the Bedouin Plate last Wednesday.

Dilawar's consistency was rewarded when he lifted the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw Plate. Nusserwanji's charges finished one—two, for Zoolfakar followed his stable-mate home. Silver Thrush with 9 st. 9 lbs. in the saddle was a poor sort of third while Mozan, Rarity and Apollo did not run up to expectations.

Division I of the Warwick Plate saw Green Islet score from the favourite True Grace after an interesting finish. The gelding is by Coreyra—Gratia and should prove of further use to his joint owners. 9 st. 2 lbs. was enough to stop Barbary this time.

Radhapiari kept the Kolhapur colours flying in the other division though she was hard pressed by Jovial in the run home. Going well for Wise, Musk Rat came up with a fast finishing run to displace Domestic Bond for third honours.

Ritchie steered May B to victory again in the Sirur Plate—a mile handicap for country-breds. Bhopal Hope kept going long enough to fill the second berth in front of Zara, well in the running until heads were turned for home, Mystery fell right away in the final furlong.

WEEK-END CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. B. B. C. I. RAILWAY

The meeting between the Parsi Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday, provided good cricket. The home team opened well and for the loss of half the side collected 162 runs to which S. H. Colah contributed 73 including 10 fours. The Gymkhana declared at this stage. The railway who had lost their first match against the Parsis some time ago put up a better show and scored 102 for the loss of single wicket. C. M. Rana played a cautious innings and made 28, almost all in single, without losing his wicket. Mahale hit all round the wicket and reached 55 (not out) when the stumps were drawn.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

H. Baria, b C. M. Rana 30; F. D. Wadia, ct. Swami, b Havewalla 2; S. Colah, ct. Irani, b Havewalla 73; H. N. Contractor ct. Godambe, b Havewalla, 12; K. Umrigar, ct and b Godambe 23; M. Manekshaw not out 20; Rest did not bat; extras 2; Total for 5 wickets 162.

IMP. TRUST DRAW WITH ISLAM GYM.

The Improvement Trust met the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Saturday when the home just managed to secure a draw. The Trust batsmen went in first and scored 152 for seven wickets Gomes and Edkar contributing 57 (not out) and 43 respectively. The Muslims put up a poor score and only two men reached double figures. The Gymkhana had lost eight wickets for 91 runs when the stumps were drawn.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

T. Wadekar, l Kazi 3; B. Dalaya, ct Ismail, b Syed 12; Pandurang, b Syed 6; P. Gomes not out 57; M. Chandarana, c Jazdinwalla, b Syed 8; Edkar, b Vali Ahmed 43; N. Buch, c Syed, b Ismail 3; Misquitta, b Vali Ahmed 18; Rest did not bat; extras 2; Total for 7 wickets 152.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ismail Shakoor, b Chandarana 6; J. C. Jani, c J. C. Rana 9; G. Shaikh, b Pandurang 14; S. H. Shah, l-b-w Pandurang 6; V. Ahmed, c Edkar, b Pandurang 8; A. Khan, b Pandurang 7; A. G. Kazi not out 20; A. Jasdinwalla, b Pandurang 3; M. Kazi, b Rana 1; Sikandar Shah not out 6; H. Oomer did not bat; extras 17; Total for 8 wickets 91.

HINDU GYM. VS. ST. XAVIER'S.

The Hindu Gymkhana easily beat St. Xavier's College on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday. The visitors going in first scored 91 to which Dalal contributed a useful 36. The Gymkhana took things easy and collected 120 for 8 wickets Pawaskar making 52 (not out). Joshi took 8 stumps Xavier's wickets for 28 runs.

The scores were:—

St. Xavier's College:—Santok 1; Dalal 36; Jamedar 17; Mody 9; Marshall 1; P. Mehta 9; Mowji 0; Vakil 5; C. Mehta 3; Bamboat 9; Kapadia 1; extras 18, total 91.

Hindu Gymkhana:—Mazumdar 16; Redkar 0; Sule 9; Invarna 2, Desai 2; Pawarkar 52 (not out); Pupala 23; Pandya 7; Jog 0; Joi and V. Joshi did not bat, extras 7; Total for 8 wickets 120.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEATEN.

The Bombay Gymkhana suffered a severe trouncing at the hands of the Elphinstone cricketers who won by 166 runs on Sunday on the former's ground. Individuals scores ran high on the visiting side which had a good bowler in Elavia. Gandhi topped the list with 69, Elchidana came next with 59; Lilaowalla and Doli Kapadia followed with 42 and 38 respectively. The visitors declared their innings at 243 for 8 wickets. Except Lucas who put up 24, the Gymkhana batsmen succumbed to Elavia's deliveries, seven of them being dismissed for 37 runs. The Gymkhana could collect only 83.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Elchidana 59, Reporter 1, Lilaowdlla 42, Gandhi 69, D K Kapadia 38, Elavia 12, Bhappoo 1, Contractor 2, (P Kapadia, Daroowalla and Madon did not bat), extras 19. Total (for 7 wickets) 243.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mackinnon 8, Le Roy 0, Lucas 24, Le Fleming 7, Phillips 12, Hamilton 7, Harrison 10, Andrews 9, Milne 1, Weir 1, Champion 2, extras 2. Total 83.

PARSI GYMKHANA WIN.

On the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, the Parsi Gymkhana beat the home team by 106 runs in a whole day match. The visitors opened their innings at midday and stayed till 4 p.m. collecting 193 runs in their first knock. Colah played fine cricket and contributed 70 including 9 fours to the visitors' total while Kapadia was responsible for a useful 59 including eight fours and a six. For the Muslims Rasool bowled 7 wickets for 56. The Muslim batsmen were not too well off at the start when half the side was disposed of for 48. The tail end attempted a recovery; but 87 saw them all home.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F Kapadia 59, M Dalal 16, S Colah 70, Contractor 2, Marshall 2, Engineer 1, Umrigar 2, Madon 2, Manekshaw 26, Mistry 6, Daruwalla 2, extras 5. Total 193.

Bowling:—Rasool 7 for 56, Lakhani 2 for 40.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shakoor 13, Jamadar 25, Shaikh 7, Rasool 1, A Khan 16, Vali Ahmed 1, A Razak 6, A Kazi 1, Erfani (not out) 16, Lakhani 1, Nazir Lani 6, extras 4. Total 87.

Bowling:—Daruwalla 5 for 29, Engineer 2 for 36, Manekshaw 2 for 4, Mistry 1 for 14.

PARSI GYM. 'B' VS. DADAR ZOROASTRIANS.

In a whole day fixture on Sunday the 'B' team of the Parsi Gymkhana beat the Dadar Zoroastrians by two wickets and 24 runs. The visitors batted first and were disposed of for 147 runs, to which Udwadia contributed 41 (not out). The Parsis lost 8 wickets for 181 runs. Davar was responsible for 60. Bhiwandiwalla put up 30 and Palkhiwalla 28.

DADAR ZOROASTRIANS.

Y Kerawalla 30, P Engineer 7, K Master 14, K Mistry 9, J Tarapore 12, K Kotwal 4, F Udwadia 41 (not out), H Kerawalla 1, S Doctor 1, S Haiwai 10, Sarkari 0, extras 18. Total 147.

PARSI GYMKHANA "B."

Wadia 6, Writer 18, Bhiwandiwalla 30, Davar 68, Palkhiwalla 28, J Mullan 14, Sanjana 5, Dastoor 2, Mullan P 0, (rest did not bat), extras 10. Total 181.

NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP.

LONDON, Sept. 26

The Newbury Autumn Cup has resulted as follows—

Seradella 1.
Spithead 2.
Daimyo 3.

Starting price betting: 10 to 1 against Seradella; 100 to 14 against Spithead; 13 to 8 against Daimyo.

Eleven ran. The race was won by half a length, the same separated the second and the tird.—Reuter.

CONTEST FOR SCHNEIDER TROPHY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A team of British airmen who will try to win back the Schneider Trophy departed to-day for America, together with four of the fastest machines ever built in England, though only two have actually entered the race. The party which will be commanded by Captain C. B. Wilson, comprises Hubert Biard who will pilot a biplane Gloster-Napier Third, and Captain Broad who will pilot a Super Marine Napier Monoplane. Berthinkler is acting as a reserve. Two spare planes are another Gloster-Napier Third and Gloster Napier-Bamel. Biard won the trophy in 1922, but was beaten at Cowes in 1923 by America.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal 4, Leeds 1; Aston Villa 2, Notts County 1; Birmingham 3, West Bromwich 0; Blackburn 6, Cardiff 3; Bury 7, Sheffield United 4, Huddersfield 2, Manchester City 2; Leicester 5, Bolton 2, Liverpool 5, Everton 1, Manchester United 6, Burnley 1; Sunderland 3, Tottenham 0; West Ham 1, Newcastle 0.

Second Division:—Blackpool 2, Port Vale 2; Chelsea 4, Fulham 0; Darlington 2, Barnsley 2; Hull 2, Clapton Orient 0; Nottingham 1, Derby 2; Oldham 3, Preston 2; Sheffield Wednesday 4, Portsmouth 2; Southampton 1, Bradford City 2; Stockport 4, South Shields 1; Stoke 4, Middlesborough 0; Swansea 2, Wolverhampton 4.

Third Division (southern section):—Brentford 1, Queen's Park Rangers 2; Bristol City 1, Brighton 0; Charlton 5, Bournemouth 0; Crystal Palace 4, Watford 0; Gillingham 3, Reading 1; Luton 1, Bristol Rovers 0; Merthyr 3, Exeter 1; Newport 0, Swindon 3, Norwich 1, Millwall 0; Plymouth 7, Aberdare 2, Southend 6, Northampton 1.

Third Division (Northern section):—Ashington 1, Southport 1; Barrow 0, Doncaster 2; Bradford 4, Hartlepools 0; Chesterfield 1, Rochdale 2; Coventry 4, Halifax 1, Grimsby 3, Durham 1; Nelson 5, Wrexham 1; New Brighton 2, Crewe 3, Rotherham 3, Accrington 1; Walsall 1, Tranmere Rovers 3, Wigan 3, Lincoln 3.

Scottish League (First Division):—Aberdeen 1, Morton 2, Celtic 3, Falkirk 1, Dundee 3; Clydebank 1, Hearts 3, Rangers 0; Kilmarnock 1, Cowdenbeath 1, Motherwell 2 Adriennians 1, Partick 3, Hamilton 3; Raith 1, Hibernians 0, St. Johnstone 1, Queen's Park 4, St. Mirren 2, Dundee United 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The following are the results of Rugby football matches played to-day:—

Aberavon 6, Maesteg 3, Abertillary, 6; Mountain Ash 3; Bath 5, Devonport Services 11; Blackheath 5, Portsmouth Services 3; Birkenhead Park 11, Blackheath (extra team) 4; Manchester 9, Bradford 11; Bristol 29; Old Bluss 10; Cardiff 14; Swansea 4; Coventry 8; Guy's Hospital 7, Royal High School 5; Adinburgh Institute 8; Gala 0; Glassgow Academicals 11, Gloucester 9, Moseley 7, Harlequins 6, Rosslyn Park 0; Leicester 19, Bridgewater 8, Newport 16, Llanelly 9, Neath 18, Pontypridd 0; Heriotonians 6, Hawick 3.—Reuter's Special.

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DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.

Riverway, Sudbary, Calcutta.
Warfield, Steel, London.
Clan Keith, Haynes, Calicut.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, September 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia 4566, Trieste 1/x 1, Trieste.
3 Reichenfels, 2919, Karachi P F L Edwards Ltd.
4 Massilia, 3281, Glasgow, 12/10, Graham's Trdg. Co.
6 Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 26/9, M M & Co.
8 Ct. Yokohama 4721 Karachi 27/9, K N & Co.
10 Karapara, 3647, Dprban, 7/10 M M and Co.
10/11 Ceylon Maru, 2995, Kobe, 29/9, N.Y. Kaisha.
11 Bassano 3790, Hull 1/10, J. Finlay & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cl. Keith 3557, Calicut 25/9 J F. & Co.
6 Celebes Maru, 4262, Kobe, 7/10, O S Kaisha.
7 Trident 2689 N.F., N.F. Graham T Co.
8 Dogra, 3281, Rangoon, 2/10, T M and Co.
15 Baroda, 1899 Persian Gulf. 1/x M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalaveera 2908 Calcutta N.F. Scindia S N Co.
D and E Jaljyoti, 2698, Rangoon, 24/9, Scindia S N Co.
F Vasna 2043 Basra 2/x M M & Co.
F Hatarana, 4592, Calcutta, N.F., M M and Co.
K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L E Ltd.
F Gogra 3151 N.F., N.F. M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

Sept. 23.

FROM LONDON.

Mantua due about 2nd October, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent E T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent I Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Harvard due about 9th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic, due about 20th September, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 17th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 26th Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 26th Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	..	47 35	77 43	47 69
Fort	..	52 56	74 89	54 15
Esplanade ..	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	..	49 97	77 27	58 38
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Co.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col.				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, Sept. 25th

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr 29.895 inches.
Temperature of Air .. .. 82.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. 78.8 ..
Dew Point .. .. .. 77.1 ..
Relative humidity of Air .. 83%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. 3.0 ..
Maximum temperature of Air .. 89.4 ..
Minimum do. do. .. 77.4 ..
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight N, NNE, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. 141 miles.
Fall of Rain .. .. .. 0.00 inches
Total fall during month .. 3.46 ..
Do, do year.. .. 50.11 ..
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th, Sept. .. 0.00 ..

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs. 755.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 805.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 790.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 156½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.84-9/16.
London—Paris Frcs 102.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 111.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.33.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—dull.

London, Sept. 26

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold 77/11 1/2 steady
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/8 steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3 Months, 3½ per cent.
6 Months, 3 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate, 4½ per cent.
Money Call, 1 per cent.
Money 1 Month, 1 per cent.
Money 3 Months, 2 per cent.
Money 6 Months, 3½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate, 4 per cent.

London, Sept. 25.

Exchange Belgium 111.00
Athens 331.50
Cuban Sugar September sellers 11 1/8
New York, Sept. 26

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/0.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 27/7/0.
Central Bank Bar Gold 21/5/0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-12-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 74-0-0.

London, Sept 25.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-15.
Silver forward, d. 32-14.

TONE OF SILVER—

Very quiet. America bought. India was a large buyer at lower rate. Market has a more steady appearance.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ready:—21-3-9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 21-3-3, at 6 p.m. 21-3-2.
Tej Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-1-3.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 0-2-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Ready:—74-14.
Vaida Asho—Opening 74-9, Highest 74-12 at 6 p.m. 74-11.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 73-15, Highest 74-1, at 6 p.m 74-0.
Tej Mandi:—
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-0-0.
Vaida Kartak—Opening 1-4-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

be held at Surat will be opened from 22nd October, to 2nd November, in the Sarvajanik Middle School and the Mahila Vidyalaya, Gopipura Surat, under the auspices of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshana Committee.

The Exhibition is divided into four classes namely painting, sculpture, architecture, and art crafts. In each department one or more gold and four or more silver medals and also a number of prizes will be given.

For particulars apply to the Hony. General Secretary, G. A. and C. Exhibition, Surat.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.—The Managing Committee of the Mazagon Institute, at a special Meeting held on Sunday the 30th ulto. placed on record "their deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by the Institute by the death of Dom. Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop Bishop of Damaun, the revered patron of their Institute", and resolved that a solemn Requiem High Mass be offered for the repose of the soul of His Grace, at the Gloria Church, Byculla, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun, as a mark of their participation in the bereavement of the Diocese.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Venkateswarain's address on Boy Scout movement, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m. Sir C. Setalvad to preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football Tournament—Middlesex Regiment vs. West Yorks, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.

Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.

Para Wafat: Muslim Holiday: Banks closed.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2.

Mahatma's Jayant: celebration Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY Y.M.C.A. CENTRAL BRANCH.—The concert advertised for September 26th is postponed until Saturday, October 3rd.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Friday the 25th instant.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. I., will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY RADIO CONCERT.—A concert programme arranged by Mr. Geo E. Ash, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., Call Sign 2 F V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.—Mr. M. V. Venkateswaram Provincial Secretary, the Boy Scout Association, Bombay, will address an audience on the Boy Scout movement at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir hall at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS.—Those who being unemployed desire to have jobs about which a notice was inserted in the columns of this journal will do well to see the Jhabwala personally with their applications rather than write application to him for Mr. Jhabwala writes to complain that he is being inundated with written applications and the Unemployment Bureau has no resources to individually reply to each.

UNIVERSITY EXAMS. 1925.—The following are the dates of declaration of results:—B. Com. Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 2; B.E. (Civil) Monday, Nov. 2, at 2; B.E. (Mechanical) Monday, Nov. 2, at 2; B.A. Pass Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 2; B.Sc. Subsidiary Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 2; First LL.B. Monday, Nov. 9, at 2; Second LL.B. Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2; Final M.B.B.S. Monday, Dec. 14, at 2; Intermediate M.B.B.S. Monday, Jan. 4, at 2.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND.—The receipt of the following contributions towards the above School, are acknowedged:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,02,361/11/9.

The Committee and Club members of the Western India Turf Ltd., Poona Rs. 1,500

Messrs. Samaldas Parbhoodas Kothari and Madhavdas Luxmidas Kothari, in sacred memory of the late Bai Hemkorbai, widow of Sha Devidas Parbhudas Kothari, deceased. Rs. 50

Including sums less than Rs. 50, the total now reaches the figure of Rs. 5,04,051/11/9.

A TEMPLE'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The 39th Anniversary of the Gokuldas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple at Gwalia Tank Road will be celebrated from Tuesday (the 29th inst.) to Tuesday (the 6th proximo) during which period, the usual Annual fair will be held together with different festivities as mentioned below:—(1) Sept. 29th: worship of the deities during day-time and Shree Hari Kirtan at 9 p.m. (2) Oct. 4th speech of Sant Jamuadas Premji on the subject of "Devotion" at 6 p.m. (3) Oct. 5th. Fire works at 9 p.m.

From Sept. 29th to 6th proximo, Rama Lila will, every day, commence at 9 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided to contest the ensuing Elections for the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in co-operation with the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, under the joint ticket and under the name of the National Congress Municipal Party. Applications are invited from candidates intending to join the National Congress Municipal Party as Candidates for the ensuing Elections. Particulars as regards Rules, Regulations and Declaration Form etc., can be had (upto 30th Sept.) from the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, 383, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4 on any day between 8-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BANDRA HINDUS' PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of Hindu residents of Bandra was held on Sunday the 20th instant at the Municipal Marathi School Hall, Waterfield Road, Bandra, to consider the question of the inconvenience caused by the recent operations of the B. B. and C. I. Rly., Co., near the Hindu Burning Ground, Bandra. Mr. S. S. Naik, presided over the meeting, when resolutions were passed placing on record their deep sense of disapproval at the inconveniences caused to the Hindu Burning Ground by the recent operations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., at Bandra. Other resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed.

GUJARAT ART AND CRAFT EXHIBITION.—The Gujarat Art and Craft Exhibition to

(Continued in column 5.)

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 28, 1925.

OBSTACLES.

We confess we are not a little disappointed with the attitude of Mr. Jinnah in relation to the problem of a united Congress as revealed in his interview which we publish elsewhere. Mr. Jinnah, usually a perspicuous politician, is in the present instance as vague and inconsequential as when he first adumbrated the famous five points three months ago. The main grievance of the Liberals, the Independents and others against the Congress in post-non-co-operation days has been that it had ceased to function as a political body, being absorbed in social activities; during last year, the yarn-franchise has been urged as the chief obstacle against the re-entry of seceders. The Patna decision of the All-India Congress Committee has removed the force of both these objections. The constructive programme of Gandhiji which does not appeal to men imbued with "political" instincts is no longer the main plank of the Congress nor is there any longer a division of powers between the No-changers and the Swarajists. The Congress has been made a political institution again and it now depends on the politicians of the country to make it an effective lever of political agitation and organisation. Whether the change is good or bad, non-Congressmen desirous of joining the body cannot truthfully argue now that political action of the type they understand and value is not possible, through the vehicle of the Congress. Nor does the yarn-franchise stand any longer. Frankly, we have never approved of the manner in which a difference regarding the franchise has been dignified into a principle of conscientious objection. Mrs. Besant by her willingness to spin showed how a sincere desire for unity can overcome trivial difficulties. But even the yarn-franchise has been substituted by the payment of cash and those who have scruples against obligatory spinning can come in now. The Congress, as Mr. Jinnah is well-aware, is the one institution embodying the traditions of national struggle and the aspirations of national liberty and if it is to be a potent instrument of national regeneration, it must mobilise all the national forces in a concerted endeavour for national redemption.

Mr. Jinnah, however, contends that there are still obstacles to the entry of Independents in the Congress. Obstacles there always will be but it is the part of wise statesmanship as distinct from mere pedantry not to be fastidious about them and magnify trifles as insuperable impediments. Of such a kind, we are sorry to observe, is Mr Jinnah's objection to khaddar-wearing which is a matter of detail and not a principle as the yarn-franchise might possibly be construed to be. We are surprised at the manner in which some of our leaders strain at national gnats while willing to swallow official camels for the sake of co-operation. They will compromise their convictions and suffer disabilities in ministerial offices, in Council chambers, in committees for what they deem a larger purpose and wider interests; yet they will be meticulous and punctilious when association is to be achieved not with a foreign bureaucracy but with their own countrymen. They pooh-pooh obstacles to co-operation with the bureaucracy and over-rate the obstacles to national co operation. We do not say that Mr. Jinnah belongs to this tribe of constitutional purists; yet his specious objection to khaddar-wearing falls in the category of idle hair-splitting. If every difference is to become a matter of principle and every disagreement a cause for separation then the sooner we abandon the search for avenues of political unity the better. Much more serious is Mr. Jinnah's objection that the power of attorney has been vested in the Swaraj party. That is a frequent complaint in Liberal circles since the Congress began to deviate towards Council politics; holding aloof from the Congress themselves, the Liberals are pained at this domestic settlement of functions. The Congress could surely have not bestowed the power on the Independents or the Liberals who are not only in a minority in the country as compared with the Swarajists but are also not within the Congress-fold. The Swaraj Party, whether Mr. Jinnah likes it or not, is the largest political group in the country and has a majority in the Congress. As distinct from the No-changers, it advocates and practises political action, commonly so-called, and ought therefore in fairness and for efficiency be invested with the political power of the Congress. But at the present moment Mr. Jinnah's querulousness with the Swaraj Party's status is as inopportune as it is unreal. For the Swarajists stand for a national programme. Both the Swarajists and the Independents in the Assembly have completely nonplussed the bureaucracy by their remarkable manifestation of unanimity with regard to the national demand. It is a tribute no less to Mr. Jinnah's persuasiveness than to Pandit Motilal's patriotism that they framed the Joint Amendment enunciating the fundamentals of Indian constitution. If both the Nationalist groups could modify their policy in order to serve common interests and to realise political unity in the Assembly, may they not be expected to consolidate their forces in the Congress? When the Swarajists have stretched their demands to the barest limits of compromise, why can they not be influenced by the Independents in the Congress to base their larger policy with due regard for political divergencies? Indeed, it is easier to be bolder in demand than in backing it up: and if the Swarajists have agreed to moderate their aspirations, they can surely be expected to be prudent in their means of realising them. Can the nation demand with one voice and not support the demand with one hand? But Mr. Jinnah's grievance with the Swaraj Party is that it changes: the vacillations of a party are hardly an adequate ground for the formation of another shifty group. For though one can at least say that the Swarajists change, one cannot really know where the Independents stand. We hold no brief for the Swarajists and we have no doubt minor inconsistencies can be urged against them; but as opposed to the Independents, they have clear-cut principles, a consistent programme, a definite objective. The Independents, who, as Mr. Jinnah says, "find no place in the scheme of things" use only stronger adjectives than the Liberals and throw out fewer grants than the Swarajists. If this is enough to secure individuality and to signify a policy, Mr. Jinnah is welcome to it. The only thing one can say about the Independents is that one does not know where their independence may next lead them.

Mr. Jinnah's own contribution to the problem of political unity is a repetition of the five points. It is not a particularly helpful contribution since the points are more of the nature of platitudes than of workable principles; they are so true as to be almost entirely useless for practical purposes. Instead of enumerating Wilsonian tenets, Mr. Jinnah should state how far his party is willing to sacrifice its doctrines and its prejudices for the sake of unity. The five points do not contain any hint about the concessions which the Liberals and the Independents are prepared to make for building up a broad-based Congress platform. Surely, there is no reason why the Congressmen should always yield and non-Congressmen put up their demands to impossible limits. Mr. Jinnah quotes Pandit Motilal's opinion on the refusal of supplies which is closely approximating his own. Yet does he believe in the voting of budget-grants while the Assembly is powerless to control expenditure? Council-action is useful to-day not because the means of constitutional agitation are not exhausted but because no bolder or more fruitful alternative of struggle is immediately feasible. Let us not ignore the elements of unity which exist but are for want of sanction quite sterile. On every vital issue on which the national will has been unanimous—from the treatment of Indians abroad to the Lee loot, from the Bengal Ordinance to the Muddiman fiasco—it has been contemptuously and deliberately defied. And yet there must be something wrong with the leadership and the strategy which fail to translate this unanimous feeling of resentment into tangible agreement, and a vigorous co-operative effort. The national forces are in a chaos, redeemed by streaks of courage and goodwill; and chaos is the greatest obstacle to advance.

PREDATORY IMPERIALISM.

The messages regarding the development of the combined Franco-Spanish offensive against the Riffi that are sent out by news agencies throughout the world come entirely through French or Spanish sources and are carefully doctored. But reading between the lines of these messages, it is not difficult to discover that all's not well with the French and especially the Spanish forces, the latter being virtually hemmed in in a small strip of the Alhucemas coast. The French Government have been gambling on the chance of a rapid subjugation of Abdel-Kerim before the setting in of winter so that when Parliament meets soon they may secure reconciliation, on the basis of a *fait accompli*, with the Socialist Party which, with singular disloyalty to its principles, allowed Parliament to adjourn without debating the Moroccan question. But the gamble is not likely to succeed. Winter has almost set in and Abdel Kerim still remains unsubjugated. Nay, according to recent dispatches, he is preparing for an attack and intends to launch his offensive before the French and Spanish preparations are completed. The morale of the Riffi is as excellent as ever and they are determined to fight to the bitter end. The war is certain to go over the winter and the French Government will be compelled to retain under colours the conscripts whose term of military service expires in October, a measure which is hardly likely to be popular in France. But the French Government is now dominated by the militarists and the military view is as it was that Abdel Kerim must be crushed and the French Protectorate be extended to the Riffi by arrangement with Spain. Any opposition in France to the war will, therefore, be ruthlessly put down unless the French people rise in revolt.

On August 3, M. Painleve said: "We must either defend Morocco or abandon North Africa. And in what disastrous conditions should we abandon it? At the risk of what massacres? It would be the end of our Colonial Empire, the end of our economic freedom, which depends upon our colonies, the end of France's prestige and influence in the world." The declaration bore family resemblance to statements made by European imperialists whenever they have sought to justify their unholy and aggressive designs of depriving non-European people of their freedom and their territory under the cover of prestige and the cry of "Empire in danger." Yet, there seldom was a more hypocritical and lying declaration made by any responsible statesman. In the first place, as independent writers like Mr. Moss Blundell have shown, it was France who first took the offensive when she last year pushed forward her military posts beyond the Wergha with the deliberate object of cutting off the supplies of the Riffi and thereby starving them into submission. The French Premier spoke of the risk of massacres. Massacres, indeed, when all that the Riffi want is to maintain their independence and when the French and the Spanish forces are daily perpetrating unmentionable atrocities against them, their women and children in order to prevent them from having their independence! Much capital has been made by apologists of French aggression, whose views are echoed in Anglo-Indian papers like the "Times of India," of the much-advertised "terms of peace" offered to Abdel Kerim by France and Spain and the apologists declare with unctuous naivete that the Riffi leader showed no readiness to respond to the overtures and that, therefore, the French cannot be blamed for not granting these terms if there is no chance of their being accepted. Mr. Robert Gordon-Canning in the latest issue of "Foreign Affairs" has exposed the real truth about these "peace terms." The Riffi were offered "administrative autonomy", but this "generous and liberal proposition" meant "autonomy" with French officers for the police and Spanish officials in the civil administration, that is, as Mr Robert Dell pointed out in the "Nation," a joint Franco-Spanish protectorate over the Riff. "The Riff Magzhan would have the power to administer with its own officials (under guidance of Spanish controllers) the present laws of the Shereefian Empire or any future ones that might be passed by the grace of Spanish administration at Tetuan or that of French direction at Rabat. It would, in fact, leave the country under the legislative control of the central authority at Fez or Rabat. The taxation, the army, the economical development would be controlled by France and Spain." So much for the administrative "autonomy" offered to the Riffi as a snare and a delusion. Why the French and Spanish want control over the Riff is, however, clear from the economic clauses of the peace terms. Mr. Gordon-Canning writes:—"The Riff is appraised, correctly I believe, as being rich in minerals and there are two financial groups, one led by Spanish interests, another by French, which are actively working to gain possession of the economical development. This is the reason why in the Franco-Hispano terms there is a special clause forbidding the Riff leader from disposing of concessions to foreign capitalists. The mining laws of Morocco are to be applied to the Riff, laws which one can say were made by Europeans or under European direction and which attribute 95 per cent. of the wealth to European financiers."

It is any wonder that the Riffi leader has rather than agree to these infamous proposals of spoliation of his country, determined with his followers to fight for their hearths and homes? He has no other object than to preserve the inviolability of his country. Subject to this reservation, which implies no recognition of the temporal suzerainty of the Sultan at Fez, the French puppet, and the absolute freedom to dispose of concession as his Government think fit, he has repeatedly made known his desire to consent immediately to arbitration on the remaining points in dispute which refer chiefly to territorial boundaries. His terms are no more than bare justice demands and their rejection by France and Spain brings into relief the unrighteous character of their campaign of aggression against a gallant people fighting for their freedom. According to special cable published by the "Hindu" the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali in a letter to the Press, defends the Riffi, who, he says only want to be allowed to live their own national life in the enjoyment of national liberty. He suggests that a settlement on a just, generous and reasonable basis with Abdel Krim will do more to consolidate French dominance in North Africa than harsh treatment or exacting terms and he is convinced that France, allied to an independent Riff State will gain infinitely in prestige and moral dominance as an Imperial power in Africa. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has, on behalf of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee, cabled to the League of Nations enquiring definitely whether "the League of Nations is intended to be a combination of the Powers of Christian Europe to divide the Eastern lands or the guardian of liberty and the protector of small nations as it professes to be" and stating that "it will be judged to-day by the manner in which it will intervene to put a stop to the unrighteous aggression of France and Spain against the brave Riffi and Indian Mussalmans call upon it to cry halt to these enemies of international peace and human freedom" The League is a creature of the Big European Powers of whom France is the most powerful. Its silence over the Riff question has provided one more proof of this and, consequently, of its impotence to promote the cause of international peace and human freedom whose chief enemies to-day are imperialistic Powers. As for Britain's benevolent neutrality the explanation is not difficult to seek. Such is anxious not to lose the moral support of France in her efforts to retain the oilwells in Mosul. In the past, she gave France a free hand in Morocco in return for a free hand for herself in Egypt. History is repeating itself to-day. Britain has another Egypt in the making in Mesopotamia. Let France then be free to complete her protectorate over Morocco by extirpating a people which has never been conquered in all history.

Notes of the Day.

The Debt Negotiations.

M. Caillaux is obviously not going to have as smooth a sailing in the United States as he had in England. At the Conference M. Caillaux appealed to the past of the two great nations and paid a tribute to America's war-efforts. The past of America which was relevant to the issue of debts was America's settlement with England, according to which England has to pay nearly £32 millions every year to America till 1932 and then will have to give £38 for another fifty-three years. The settlement was effected by the "honest" Mr. Baldwin with Mr. Mellon who replied to M. Caillaux and who minimised the difficulties of France. As for the war-efforts of America, the interest on the effort is being gradually recovered from a debtor Europe upsetting the economic equilibrium of the world. M. Caillaux wants the American war stocks to be incorporated in the French debt, he wishes to provide for suspension of the payments in case of necessity and is anxious to secure financial respite for the next ten years and revision of the payments according to capacity to pay. The French "capacity to pay" is of course smaller than her capacity to finance a war in Morocco and another in Syria, to lend to her Eastern satellites like Poland and Jugo-Slavia and to build airships and submarines. But as Mr. Churchill's offer to France hangs upon the French agreement with America, M. Caillaux will strive to drive an easy bargain. If the terms are generous, England will insist on a revision of the Baldwin-Mellon settlement with America; if they are onerous, England will be free to drive a harder bargain with France and stiffen the Churchill-Caillaux agreement. Either way, England will profit by the settlement.

A National Shame.

Seldom was India more humiliated than on the last Bakri-Id day when a cow was led through a public road in Delhi for sacrifice under the protection of the Sirkar's machine-guns. The incident brought into relief our national shame that we have forgotten to observe our festivals as occasions of common national rejoicing. The advent of these festivals, instead of bringing the various communities together, becomes the cause of accentuating inter-communal bitterness and a proof of our helpless reliance on the protection of the bureaucracy. The cup of India's humiliation is not yet full. for the celebration of the great North India festival, the Ramlila, has been marred in many places by acute tension between Hindus and Muslims, and has been attended in Aligarh with riot and bloodshed. In Allahabad the Hindus observed a *Hartal* instead of carrying the usual procession as a protest against restrictions which they regard as an unjustifiable encroachment on their religious rights. Whether at Allahabad or at Aligarh, it is contended by Hindus, no restrictions were in past years placed on Ramlila processions and no question of music before the mosques had been raised or allowed to interfere with them. If this is true, the authorities acted wrongly in imposing restrictions this year and the Muslims were to blame for demanding such retrictions, especially after the resolutions passed by the Delhi All-Party's Conference.

Wanted—A Broad-minded Out-look.

It is most deplorable that in both these cases the machinery of arbitration established by the Delhi Conference was not set in motion. For, if the National Panchayet Board had made enquiries on the spot, at least the point whether, in view of the past practice, the Muslim demand for restrictions was justified or not, would have been settled. However that may be, Muslims will do well to realise what their fellow, co-religionists in other countries think of their quarrels with their fellow-countrymen over trifling matters such as playing of music. In the interview which he gave to a representative of this journal on Friday on his return from Europe, Hakim Ajmal Khan said:

"All the Muslims countries like Syria, Palestine, Egypt, etc. are at a loss to understand our petty quarrels. They could not understand how cow-slaughter, playing of music and similar other things were the cause of discord and disunion. They are all one in their request to the Indian Muslims to be more broad-minded and catholic in their ideas."

Indian Muslims are not following the teachings of Islam when they sacrifice cows or preserve the sanctity of their mosques by causing pain to their Hindu brethren. In their desire to preserve the non-essentials of their religion they are both missing its essentials and jeopardising the cause of their country's freedom. The National Panchayet Board must bear the main share of the blame for the happenings at Allahabad and Aligarh. The Mahatma had been appealed to for intervention but he refused to hold a meeting of the Board on the ground that he claimed no longer to exercise influence over the two communities. "Parties," he said, "are just now better organised for quarrels than for settlement." That, we submit, is a reason for rather than against the use of the good offices of the Board. There is, we admit, considerable force in the contention of Gandhiji that an arbitration is useful when the board of arbitration has influence over the disputing parties and when they are ready to abide by their award. But it is surely misreading the functions of the Board to suggest that its utility ceases to exist if its awards are rejected by the parties to the disputes. For, in our view, the most important function that the National Panchayet can fulfil is to evolve a national view-point for the examination and determination of every communal dispute.

Think Nationally.

To-day whenever a Hindu-Muslim squabble or riot takes place in any part of the country ninety-nine Hindus or Muslims out of every hundred, it must be confessed in sorrow, instinctively take it for granted that their own community is the wronged party, irrespective of the merits of the case. This common tendency of thinking communally, which has become a second habit with most of us, is at the bottom of the present trouble that keeps Hindus and Muslims apart. We have to make persistent and vigorous efforts to root out this unnational and irrational habit if we are to win our freedom. Of Hindu-Muslim tension and riots we must think nationally and rationally as men honestly seeking truth and not trying to discover materials for confirming our pre-conceptions. For, is it not a wrong done to India when a Hindu temple is desecrated and is it not an Indian who dies when a Muslim is killed, not to mention the fact that in either case the spirit the religions of both the communities is outraged? Every riot that takes place is only a stimulus for fresh outbreaks because it intensifies this tendency of denouncing as the aggressor the community to which one does not belong without first ascertaining the truth. We can destroy this tendency only through the instrumentality of the National Panchayet Board. The Board may fail in securing compliance with its award at the hands of the immediate parties concerned. But by the publication of its award it will acquaint the whole country with the truth about each dispute showing which community is really to blame and thus help the evolution of that national outlook which is the only way of escape from the mischievous communalism which perverts the sense of justice even of the most enlightened amongst us and which shares with the bureaucracy the distinction of keeping us away from the enjoyment of our birthright of freedom. It is on this ground that we consider the inaction of the National Arbitration Board as singularly ill-advised.

STILL OBSTACLES!

WHY MR. JINNAH CANNOT JOIN CONGRESS.

APPREHENSIONS RE: SWARAJ PARTY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle", was asked what he thought were the best means for bringing together the two great communities in this country, now that Mahatma Gandhi had refused to interfere in their petty squabbles. Mr. Jinnah said that religion and politics must be kept apart, and in 1916 efforts must be made by the powerful leaders of the two communities to bring both on a common political platform.

OBSTACLES TO JOIN CONGRESS.

Are you going to join the Indian National Congress now, in view of the decision taken by the A.I.C. Committee at Patna the other day?

Mr. Jinnah: I am afraid the obstacles have not been removed. As it is, you will find that there are two contending sections in the Congress, and they are not yet agreed upon a common united policy which could be accepted by the country as a National policy and programme.

Q: What are the obstacles standing in your way?

A: To begin with, you have the Swaraj Party and the No-changers, and you cannot say that they do not stand as separate entities. Secondly, the Congress has practically ratified the power-of-attorney to the Swaraj Party, so far as the Legislatures are concerned, and we are no better off now in this respect than we were before. Then, I want that the spinning franchise is no more obligatory; yet the obligation to wear khaddar on certain ceremonial occasions is, as I understand from the report of the resolution, still there; and on principle it is not desirable for a political body to impose any such conditions. Not that I am opposed to khaddar or swadeshism. Further under the present arrangement, the Congress would be bound by whatever may be the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party regarding the Legislatures in the country. This is a tall order specially when the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party change from day to day.

Q: What do you want the Congress to do, Mr. Jinnah, before you will join it?

A: I want the Congress to manage its own affairs and lay down for itself a policy or programme of the Indian National Congress.

I stated my five points in an interview which appeared in the Press on the 6th of June 1925 and if you will allow me to refer to them, they are as follows:—

(1) A vigorous prosecution of a broad-based constructive programme through Legislature and independent efforts; (2) The elimination of activities within the Legislature and public bodies and in the country; (3) Pursuit of a policy of opposition or support of measures as National interests demand on a consideration of their intrinsic merits in the Legislatures and outside public bodies; (4) The organisation of the Electorates; (5) The organisation of an intensive educative political campaign in support of the policy enunciated above. If all the Nationalists will agree to this, in substance there is every hope for the country; otherwise the Swarajists may indulge in bluff and bluster and go on bit by bit admitting that they are defeated "from within" as was the case with Non-Cooperation movement "from without". Civil Disobedience is not possible. Refusal of Supplies, says now Pundit Motilal? Impossible unless people are prepared to refuse payment of taxes and we have to wait, say, for 2 or 3 months to hear what the "Home Government" decides. Why? For, did we not pass a resolution on the 8th of September which was carried by 72 votes? In the meantime we should continue quarrelling amongst ourselves. No-changers consider Legislatures an anathema—Swarajists may go on quarrelling amongst them "marvellous co-operators" and the Liberals may go on recording their protests at their Conferences. The Independents find no place in the scheme of things except to combine in a small group within the Legislatures and do their best they can.

HINDU MUSLIM CONCORD.

Now that Gandhiji says he has no confidence either with the Hindus or Muslims to bring about the desired unity, can you tell me what should be done towards the end?

I am not prepared to abandon efforts and we must move every nerve to bring about unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. One way that suggests itself of succeeding is that we must get together the most powerful leaders in both the communities on one common platform as was the case in 1916, and if a real determined effort is made, I still consider that unity is within practical politics at no distant date. Another thing is that the burning issues of religion and politics should not be mixed up and must be kept apart. If we alone, speaking from a political point of view, unity is possible. But until this question is settled, there is no hope of real progress or further advance. I think that if a Common National Policy and Programme can be agreed upon, as indicated above the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim differences would be easier.

ACCIDENT TO AVIATORS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—It is officially stated that aviators Lascon and Favreau have been only slightly injured. The accident occurred at 9 this morning during a stop which necessitated a forced landing. Flames burst out as the machine gained ground. Watchers at Etampes saw a machine pass thirteen times, equivalent to 1950 kilometres, when it failed to reappear. Search parties have been sent out.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS TO STIR UP.

URGENT NEED OF FUNDS FOR KHILAFAT WORK.

ABUL KALAM AZAD'S APPEAL

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee wires from Hazaribagh under date September 27:—

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Central Khilafat Committee with the full concurrence of the Working Committee recently held at Patna has issued the following appeal.

"As everybody knows the Khilafat organisation has given delivery to the representatives of the Turkish Red Crescent of all assets received from Seth Chotani in lieu of the sum of more than sixteen lakhs due from him and thus there is no balance of the Khilafat funds left for the Central Khilafat Committee for the purpose of carrying on the great work it is doing in India and abroad and particularly in the Hedjaz. The Khilafat movement has to be revived after the recent lamentable lull and the Muslim community in India is to be reorganised on the lines laid down by the Prophet. According to the decision of the Working Committee a delegation will proceed without the least avoidable delay to the Hedjaz to confer with Sultan Ibn Saud and among other things place before him the views of the Committee with regard to the arrangement to be made for the World Conference of Islam. Funds are urgently needed for all this I appeal to every Khilafat worker and sympathiser to stir himself and help the Committee with funds. Every existing Khilafat Committee, provincial, district or local, without an exception should immediately set about collecting a Khilafat Purse Fund and should remit to the Central Khilafat Committee without fail the first instalment at the latest by the 15th October. Individual sympathisers are also requested to send their contributions or at least their first instalment to the Central Committee by that date to Bombay. Contributions are already coming in from all quarters. But in order to waste no time and commence the work of internal reorganisation and specially to arrange for the World Conference of Islam, that Holy Medina too is free from the Shereefian control and all Hedjaz open to all Mussalmans, it is necessary that adequate funds should be at the disposal of the Central Khilafat Committee. Indian Mussalmans have realised during the pilgrimage season and again during the last few weeks the value of Khilafat organisations, but their true appraisement and appreciation of the great work it is doing and yet greater work it intends to do will judged by the contribution they now make to the Khilafat Fund without which that work cannot obviously be carried on. I earnestly appeal to every district and local Committee to recommence work at once and to all individual sympathisers to remit their contributions to the Central Committee without delay. I also request the Provincial Khilaft Committees to send small deputations to every nook and corner of the province in order to rouse the district and local Committees and to assist them with their advice and help. I also appeal to the entire Nationalist and Muslim Press to urge upon their readers the necessity of responding without delays to the appeal I have thus addressed to them.

MOSLEM WORLD CONFERENCE.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO CONFER WITH IBN SAUD.

PATNA, Sept. 25.

The Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee has decided to send a delegation of not more than six members to Hedjaz in order to confer with Sultan Ibn Saud with regard to the convocation of Moslem World Conference.—A. P.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following to all the Provincial Khilafat Committees in India and the Press:—

The attention of all Khilafat Committees in India is invited to clauses 4, 6 and 37 of the constitution of the All-India Khilafat Committee regarding the yearly provincial elections due to be held in October and the election of the president of the Annual Khilafat Conference to be started in September. Nominations for the presidentship should be sent at once to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and in view of the fact that the most momentous questions regarding the Hedjaz and the All World Muslim Conference are to be decided in the forthcoming Khilafat Conference and the internal organisation of the Muslims of India has to be placed on a practical and permanent footing it is hoped all provinces will exert their level best to reorganise themselves to secure widest possible representation from the districts. All Muslims throughout India are therefore requested to help local Khilafat workers by enlisting themselves as members of the Khilafat which is open to every adult Muslim male or female and to send their true representatives to the Central Committee to deliberate over and to decide all the important questions of the day in the best interests of Islam and Muslims.

FIRING IN SHANGHAI.

TROUBLE IN JAPANESE COTTON MILL.

STRIKERS RESIST EJECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Shanghai.—Soldiers fired on the strikers at the Japanese Cotton mill at Pootung who refused to vacate the mill and resisted the efforts of the military at ejection.—Reuter.

SOVIET LABOUR DELEGATION IN JAPAN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Tokio.—The Soviet Labour Delegation left for Osaka to-day. Police supervision prevented disturbances, except for three or four Japanese who rushed to the platform and were arrested.

SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

New York.—Submarine S. 51 was sunk following a collision with the steamer, "City of Rome" twenty miles east of the Block Island.

37 of the submarine's crew are reported to have been drowned. The steamer rescued three persons.—Reuter.

FATE OF CREW UNKNOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Washington.—The fate of the crew of S51 is still uncertain, though Navy officials express the opinion that it is possible that the bulkhead is holding in parts of the vessel and some of the crew are alive. On the other hand, a message received at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) from a destroyer on the spot where the submarine is lying at a depth of 127 feet says that the diver reports that attempts to communicate with the crew have proved unsuccessful and the submarine which is resting on the keel inclined to port has a large hole on portside abaft the Conning Tower. Destroyer Putnam which left Newport at six this morning for the scene has wirelessed that it has discovered a buoy made up of life preservers which is believed to have been floated by the imprisoned crew. Meanwhile the Navy Department is rushing all kinds of craft to the spot, including a salvage ship, three submarines, divers and listening devices, a Navy seaplane, which will encircle the area, will endeavour to ascertain the submarines' exact location the ocean bed.—Reuter's Special.

SURVIVORS' STORY.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Boston.—Three of the crew of the submarine who have been rescued and who arrived here by the "City of Rome" say that they were in their bunks when the crash came, but being near the conning tower floated out through the opening to the ocean surface. They expressed the opinion that their comrades were probably suffocated by chlorine gas released by the collision. One survivor said that the four men on watch at the conning tower should have come to the surface, but were probably dragged under by suction. The Captain of the "City of Rome" which is an American consting vessel, said he sounded whistle as soon as he saw the submarine's only light, but was unable to avoid collision and hit the submarine which was going at full speed. The boat was half-way between the stern and the conning tower. He threw over lighted ringbuoys and a boat was lowered in a few minutes. The searchlight failed owing to its having burnt out.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA'S PLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sydney.—Mr. Bruce addressing a convention of the National Association said that Australia was faced with a greater menace than Prussianism, namely destruction of law and order. He added that the Federal Government met with a flat refusal when it called upon the New South Wales Labour Government to carry out the Commonwealth Deportation Laws which meant that the State was arrogating to itself power to say what laws the Federal Government should pass.—Reuter.

UNRIGHTEOUS WAR

WILL THE LEAGUE INTERVENE?

INDIAN MUSSALMANS' DEMAND.

Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, wires from Giridih under date 26th:—

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, President, Central Khilafat Committee, under instruction from the Working Committee has sent the following cable to the President of the League of Nations, Geneva "Indian Musalmans assembled last Friday in thousands of mosques in the whole of India to offer prayers for the victory of the Riffian brothers agianst foreign aggressors seeking to rob them of their liberty. In accordance with their wishes we declare that although Mussalmans depend on God alone they are desirous of knowing definitely whether the League of Nations is intended to be a combination of the Powers of Christian Europe to divide the Eastern lands or the guardian of liberty and the protector of small nations as it professes to be. It will be judged to-day by the manner in which it will intervene to put a stop to the unrighteous aggression of France and Spain against the brave Riffis and Indian Mussalmans call upon it to cry halt to these enemies of international peace and human freedom."—A. P.

RIFFS' TACTICS.

DISGUISING AS SPANISH GUNNERS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Madrid.—The outstanding feature of the fighting in the Alhuchemas sector was numerous machine guns and hand-grenades used by the Riffs. French aeroplanes found Riffs who were attempting to turn the Spanish right flank wearing uniforms similar to those of the Spanish machine-gunners and scatteded them. Friendly tribes brought in quantities of foodstuffs from the bakeries and meat stores established at the Cebadilla beach and the Spanish are now able to obtain hot meals and other more suitable meals than hitherto.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE DELAYED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Fez.—It is announced that the French position at Kiffane has been extended by the occupation of the heights of Jebel Ruchun. Thus the centre of interest has moved from the west to the east front. After night-long bombardment an advance extending for three miles to the east of Kiffane was started before dawn, which completely surprised the Moors who fled leaving behind two guns and a quantity of ammunition. The Riffs later counter-attacked near Kunsun, but were driven off by artillery and aerial bombardment.

As regards the coming offensive, says a Paris message, newspapers learn that the French will abandon their methods of attacking after methodical artillery preparation in favour of exerting pressure at numerous points, which promises more substantial results. It is pointed out that while the success of the Spanish landing at Alhucemas largely depends on the future of French operations, the possibility of a rapid French advance northwards towards Ajdir must be ruled owing to the risk of large forces being isolated.—Reuter.

FRENCH SUCCESS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Fez.—90 Riffians holding trenches were surrounded and were either captured or killed during French night operations mentioned earlier the surprise nature of which is indicated by the French casualties which are only one killed and one injured. The captured guns were apparently from the Spanish. On the French cavalry massing for action, two out of three tribes of Beni-zeroual representing 2,500 out of 6,000 submitted but the Riff Caids had several Bou-karra tribesmen shot on suspicion of disaffection.—Reuter.

SPANISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Madrid.—It is officially stated that Spanish casualties in the successful operation on September 23 were 6 officers and 70 men killed and 16 officers and 500 men wounded, the majority being natives. The communique describes the foregoing as small compared with the success achieved.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Madrid.—De Rivera has arrived at Ceuta and is proceeding to Alhucemas on board the battleship "Alfonso Thirteenth."—Reuter.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" published a message from Madrid to the effect that a credit of four million pesetas has been opened for the construction of fortifications in Morocco. The message also says that according to a statement of De Rivera, Ajdir will become the capital of the Spanish zone in view of its easy access and two beaches in its immediate neighbourhood.—Reuter.

WHAT PATNA HAS DONE

MAHATMA GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

(From our Special Representative).

PATNA, September 24.

Mahatma Gandhi made the following statement to me to-day specially for "The Chronicle":—The All-India Congress Committee has come to a wise decision. It enables the Cawnpore Congress to devote its full time to the problem of the hour and to devise methods to make possible for others to join it, but before it could do so, it had to set right the relations between the two Congress Parties. The All-India Congress Committee has done that.

The All India Spinners' Association has been installed to further the Congress cause and not in opposition to it. All the Congress men and others who believe in the value of spinning should join it and make it a success."

ALLEGED DEPORTATIONS.

LEAGUE TO APPOINT COMMISSION.

TURKISH CONSENT NOT GIVEN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—In connection with the despatch of the League Commission to investigate into the deportations from Mosul, it is now learned that the Turks will have to go to Angora before replying; consequently the Council of the League will meet on Septmber 28 and appoint the Commission on the basis of the British proposal without the presence of the Turks.—Reuter.

TURKISH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANGORA.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Turkish delegation has left for Angora.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION.

RUSHDI BEY ON TURKISH ATTITUDE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Rushdi Bey, before leaving for Angora, wrote a letter to Loucheur embodying his reply to the British proposal on the despatch of a League mission to Mosul. Rushdi Bey maintains the Turkish refusal to admit investigation on the Turkish side of the boundary, but says that this should not be regarded as the final Turkish reply.

MR. AMERY'S REPLY TO RUSHDI BEY.

Mr. Amery has also written a letter to Loucheur in reply to Rushdi Bey. Mr. Amery says that since Rushdi Bey declines his proposal for investigation in the north of the Brussels line the Turks cannot be admitted to participate in an enquiry in the south of the line. He adds that the British proposal to extend the investigation across the northern frontier does not imply giving to the commissioners a roving commission of enquiry into the Turkish administration.

It is probable that the mission of investigation will number three, and will be headed by a Czecho-Slovakian general.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS FOR LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League elected, to-day the following six as non-permanent members of the Council of the ensuing year: Brazil 43 votes; Uruguay 40; Spain 35; Sweden 34; Belgium 32 and Czechoslovakia 35. Of the unsuccessful countries are China which received 36 votes Persia 9 and the Netherlands which got 8 votes. 49 delegations participated in voting.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE'S FINANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Assembly of the League adopted, today, a report on the League's financial position which was described as satisfactory. There is a surplus of 9,395,721 gold francs for three League organisations, namely, the League of Nations, the Labour Office and the International Court of Justice working capital fund established to meet any difficulties arising from delay in payment of contributions which amounted to 4,332,423 gold francs on 31st July.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE & SETTLEMENT OF ARMENIANS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The report of the Committee which favours a settlement of Armenian refugees in the Armenian Republic was unanimously adopted to-day by the Assembly of the League. Warm speeches in support of the scheme were made by Dr. Nansen, Lord Robert Cecil and Mrs. Mackinnon of Australia. The Assembly approved the proposal for the appointment of a commission to consider the floating of an international loan with a view to the settlement of Armenians.

The Assembly of the League also adopted, to-day, Lord Robert Cecil's International Protocol for the abolition of slavery of all forms.

The Assembly concluded, to-day, its labours with a speech from President Dandurand who reviewed its work and progress. The President was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers at the conclusion of his speech.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCO-AMERICAN DEBT-FUNDING

DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS.

FRENCH OFFERS UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Washington.—The joint session of the Franco-American Debt-Funding Commissioners to-day only lasted for twenty minutes, the Americans indicating that they considered that the French proposals were inadequate and unsatisfactory. The French Commissioners spent this afternoon in examining and preparing further proposal for presentation to the next session. Although the members of the American Commission are not at all optimistic it is understood the majority feel that considerable progress will be made towards reconciliation of divergent French and American views.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROPOSAL OF PAYMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Paris. According to the "Matin" the French delegates to the Washington Debt-Funding Commission will offer to incorporate in the principal of the war debt amounting to 2,933 million dollars, the American war stocks purchased by the French Government for 407 million dollars in 1919 and repayable in 1929, thus totalling 3,340 million dollars. France accepts the 62 years fixed by the Congress over which the payment is spread and does not ask for a moratorium, but for the suspension of the payments in case of necessity. France proposes to pay 25 million dollars annually, in the first five years, including 20 millions as the interest which it is already paying for the American War Stocks, and, thereafter, for five years 30 millions annually and for six years after that 50 millions a year and from 1946 for last 42 years on an ascending scale upto to 80 millions annually. It is understood M. Caillaux will endeavour to obtain a financial respite for the next ten years and revision of the payments according to the capacity to pay.—Reuter.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Field Marshal Robertson in an article in the "Morning Post" on the army manoeuvres just concluded expresses the opinion that the operations did not enable the efficiency of the new mechanicalised transport to be adequately tested. The principal test was made on the first day when the mechanicalised brigade was sent forward, but the operation was no more rapid than would have been if both the infantry and the artillery had their old organisation. He regrets that the operation expressly designed to be one of the features of the manoeuvres did not yield more instructive lessons and declares that the question requires clearer thinking than it has yet received.—Reuter.

CAIRO-NIGERIA FLIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The proposed flight from Cairo to Nigeria will be carried out by an aircraft from No. 17 squadron stationed at Helouan. One of its objects is to enable Nigeria to see the capabilities of the British aircraft. Places for refuelling will be Assouan, Khartoum, El Obeid, El Fasher, Abecher, Fort Lamy and Maidetgari. Air Vice-Marshall Sir Oliver Swann is organising the flight.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF SUEIDA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Paris.—The garrison defending Sueida underwent a heavy ordeal during the siege. Although the besiegers did not cut off the limited water supply which was provided by a mountain stream, as they were equally dependent thereon, efforts were made to reinforce the supply of the garrison by blocks of ice dropper from aeroplanes. Most of them, however, fell outside the French lines. The garrison lived on carcases of transport animals for weeks.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that the Druses are falling back from Sueida burning all villages and cutting off water channels. The relief of Sueida has led to a general appeasement of the situation in all districts.—Reuter.

FIRE IN VICKERS WORKS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A destructive fire in the Vickers Works, Dartford, at midnight burnt down buildings covering one and half acres. The ammunition and stores were saved. The damages are estimated at many thousands of pounds sterling.—Reuter.

"PERVERSION OF REFORMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would request the courtesy of your columns for a reply to the tow articles of Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai in the recent issues of your paper.

I always welcome honest criticism in regard to the departments in my charge. But I repudiate malicious accusations of any kind. I regard the personal allegations in which my critic has indulged as unworthy of notice.

Rao Saheb Desai cannot expect to bluff all the people all the time. Wiser heads than his have tried to do so, but have failed. He poses as a staunch friend of the people and even considers devotion to his country as his sole monopoly. But I will presently show him to your readers in his true colours.

After getting all he could from Government, he now masquerades as a patriot. He entered the first Reformed Council when others kept aloof. He entered the second Council as an Independent, but has sided with the Swarajists on all questions. After his second entry into the Council, he lost his seat on the Local Board of which he was a member, in the new elections that took place. He then sought nomination at the hands of Government, but failed to get it. I do not care to disclose the conversation he had with me when he urged his claims for nomination. I sympathise with him in his disappointment. But he should not visit his anger on the Law and the Ministers and the Government. His defeat at the polls and his failure to obtain nomination are no justification for wholesale abuse of persons and parties. He has the hardihood to decry the Ministers as seekers after their own interests. Does he practise what he preaches? Must I remind him that he has himself been a supplicant for favours? If he has not got all he has asked for, is that a reason for ignoring what he has obtained? Does it lie in his mouth to condemn Government for giving a few places in the public services to qualified Mahomedans in Sind and to eligible Non-Brahmans in the Presidency when he has himself sought personal favours?

He finds fault with the Local Boards Act of 1923. But this piece of legislation has been admitted on all hands to be a distinct advance on the old enactments. It has been designed entirely in the interests of the masses, and, thanks to it, the masses have come into their own. He was both a member of the Council and a member of the Select Committee when that Act was passed. If there are still any defects in it, is he not as much responsible for them as myself?

His next attack is against the Major Municipalities Bill. This measure is before the public, and I prefer to leave its merits to the popular verdict. That judgment will soon be pronounced, and I look forward to it with confidence.

He further makes a grievance of a practice in connection with the expenditure of the Public Works Department. He complains that such expenditure was formerly solely incurred from Revenue, while now it is partly met from Loan, But a reference to the budget debate of 1921 will show that it was his erstwhile colleagues in the Council who preferred that works of permanent

Swarajists, but is rather nervous of entrusting his interests too much in the keeping of a party that might at any time proclaim a policy of non-payment of taxes, which is bound to affect him as a landlord. He, therefore, thinks that the best course is to play to the gallery and enlist papular support. These effusions are his electioneering heroics with which to pave his way for his next election. On the one hand, he is afraid of committing himself too far to the Swarajist creed, which might prove inconvenient to him. On the other hand, he has got all that he could from Government, and can afford to throw them over. The best thing for him to do is to pose as a true patriat and a sincere friend and to pretend to unmask imposters and hypocrites.

But the genuineness of his love for the country is to be tested by the policy he professes. He wants gratuitous compulsory education, no revenue from excise, no revisions of settlement but reduction of assessments, no revenue from tolls, no further taxation. At the same time, he wants an increase in the salaries of primary teachers, more grants to the local bodies, more pay to Government servants and so forth. In short, he seeks to decrease the income of Government on every side, and at the same time to increase the expenditure of Government in every direction. If this is not making Government impossible, I do not know what it is.—Yours, etc.

GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH.
Poona, Sept. 25.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Nawab Meer Muzaffer Hussain Khan at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Major General Sir Herbert Holman, Major General Holland Pryor, Sir Dorab and Lady Tata, Colonel Commandant D. Baird and Captain W. G. Clarke lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Horse Show at Poona on Friday.

The Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following persons to the Chief Court of Oudh with effect from the date on which the Court is constituted: The Hon. Justice L. Stuart is the Chief Judge, Saiyid Wazir Hasan, Mr. E. H. Ashworth, I.C.S., Bandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Advocate, and Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhmad Raza are judges.

Consequent on Justice Stuart of the Allahabad High Court becoming Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Oudh, Mr. S. J. Dalal becomes Judge of the High Court, Mr. S. R. Daniels, I.C.S., has been appointed Judge of the Allahabad High Court vice Justice Piggott retiring from 20th October.

His Excellency Lord Lytton, returned to Darjeeling on Friday afternoon.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians and staff arrived at Lucknow at quarter past eight on Saturday morning. —A P.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S BEHAR TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PACHAMBA, Sept. 25.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left Patna last night on a small tour in some of the districts of Behar. He is accompanied by Maulana Shafi Dawoodi M.L.A. in his tour. He will addresss meetings in Giridih, Pachamba and Kharagdi on the 25th and 26th instant. Starting for Hazaribagh on the 26th. The party will stay there on the 27th. On 28th they reach Jehanabad via Gaya. After a few hours stay at Patna he will be in Beharshariff on the 29th. On 30th he will address meetings at Nawada and Shekhpura, leaving Shekhpura on 1st October via Kuel. He will meet workers at all important places, specially Arrah. He Reaches Allahabad the same evening from

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. FOR SALSETTE.

CONFERENCE AT BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, the Salsette Local Self-Government Conference was held at Bandra on Sunday, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. J. K. Mehta in welcoming the delegates to the Conference said the idea of holding the Conference started with the Suburban Congress Committee. There had been a discussion and agitation of the people residing in the suburbs of Bombay with regard to the particular form of self-government prevailing in the districts, etc. The Government had appointed a Committee which had made a report and its recommendations were not satisfactory. They wanted local self-government which was democratic in its outlook and which supplied all their sanitary and other needs.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Natarajan said this was the first time when the towns and villages of Salsette had thought of conferring together through their representatives as to their future, and he hoped it would become an annual fixture. Salsette was an ancient name for a group of sixty villages—those indestructible units of Indian polity—which covered this Island. Many of those villages had survived only as names and they had become absorbed in the townships which had sprung along the railway lines, for the overflow population of the great neighbouring city of Bombay. Many, if not most, of them made their living in Bombay and for that and other reasons were deeply identified with her interests. But they had made their homes in Salsette, and unless they took counsel together betimes, there was a serious danger of Salsette becoming the backyard of Bombay. It was better to become a recognised part of Bombay city, entitled to all the amenities of her citizenship, than become, as they were daily becoming, her play-ground and her pleasure haunts, without any part or lot in her civic life. He was not enamoured of the idea of Salsette becoming perpetually a series of Bombay suburbs. Salsette had the potentiality of becoming a greater city than Bombay, a greater and more beautiful city, but that destiny could be attained only through the co-operation of all its parts. The question at the bottom was a psychological one—were there the elements of such a thing as a Salsette feeling, a Salsette patriotism? If, as he believed, there were, their task then became simple. They must not regard one another as rivals or antagonists, but as members of one another. The stronger must help the weaker; the weaker must not be ashamed to seek help from the stronger. Singly none of them could hope to cope with the problems which arose out of the idea of a Salsette, as one organic whole, capable of the fulness of civic life. Together they could do so and the only contribution he ventured to offer to the Conference to-day was that every one of them should without losing sight of the special interests and needs of their units, try to visualise the problem of Salsette as a single indivisible whole.

The following resolutions were passed:—

municipalities to look after the interests of the area within the municipal limits except the main communications, education and questions of general interests involving the whole of the suburban area.

This Conference is further of opinion that—

(a) There should be a District Board for the whole area of the Suburban District with direct proportional representation from the areas or groups of areas. This District Board will be a wholly elective body directly elected by the Voters in the District under the broadest franchise. This Board subject to the powers vested in the municipalities, will deal with common questions affecting the whole area or the area of two or more units, such as the main communications, education, large schemes of drainage and other schemes which require expert knowledge and supervision provided that in case of schemes required by the bodies in (A) above-mentioned for exclusively local purposes, the same should be undertaken only at the request of the municipalities so concerned and handed over to them for working on completion.

(b) As regards finances, the taxes which are now being given to the District Local Board, and which are now proposed to be given under the new arrangement should rest with the District Board, and the taxes which would be levied under the District Municipal Act, or under the Village Panchayats' Act should vest with the respective bodies.

(c) All the Departments of the Government such as the P. W. D. and the Development Directorate should cease their activities in the suburban area, and hand the same over to this District Board. The present District and Taluka Local Boards should be merged into this new District Board, and this District Board should be treated as a District Local Board as regards Government grants and powers.

(d) Necessary legislation should be introduced to create this District Board as a body corporate constituted on the lines indicated above.

This Conference authorises the President to forward the copies of the above resolutions to the proper authorities.

PATHE.

Broadway of the great white lights, Broadway of the iron soul that voraciously swallows up its millions of adventurous souls, is the theme of one of the finest pictures it was ever our good fortune to witness. The picture is "Broadway After Dark", and it opened a week's run on Saturday at the Royal Opera House, to enthusiastic audiences.

Everything combines to make it a wonderful picture, one of the greatest, in fact. We say this confidently, knowing that the current year has been rich in pictures that deserve the name of great. First, it is a screen adaptation of Owen Davis' famous play of the same name, and the reputation of Owen Davis as a dramatist needs no elaboration. Second, it is a Warner Brothers' Classic of the Screen, which means distinction and good entertainment. Third, it was directed by Monta Bell. And last there is the exceptional cast of stellar players, composed of Adolphe Menjou, Anna Q. Nilsson, Willard Louis, Norma Shearer, Carmel Myers, Edward Burns, and others.

All who see it will agree that it is an honest attempt to reveal via the screen the soul of the world's greatest city, to show that beneath the outward glare and glamour of the Great White Way human hearts and impulses are the same as on "Main Street."

We recommend the picture unqualifiedly. Especially worth seeing are the scenes of the great Equity Ball, which is annually attended by every Broadway celebrity, and which are incorporated into this picture. It is a slice out of real life, plus the artistry which skillful dramatic form gives.

SCHOOL FOR UNTOUCHABLES IN KATHIAWAD.

—In pursuance to the resolution passed on the 4th inst. [illegible]

FALL OF MEDINA.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

The following cable has been received today by Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwai, M. L. A., Secretary, Hedjaz Defence Committee, direct from Jaddah over the signature of Ali, King of the Hedjaz:—

"The defenders of the tomb of the holy Prophet are offering resistance with great bravery and perseverance. By the grace of God the enemy is still unsuccessful."

This definitely contridicts the news of the fall of Medina.—A.P.

BOOM IN RUBBER SHARES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

An immense volume of business is being increasingly transacted daily in the rubber shares by the Stock Exchange. During the past week brokers and dealers were almost overwhelmed with orders. Bear buying is more discriminable than in mid-July boom. The compelling influence has been the knowledge that outputs have been sold a long time ahead at highly profitable rates.—Reuter.

FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A trouble has arisen between the German contractors who are carrying out the Great Shannon electrification scheme and the labourers at Limerick on the question of wages. The latter's union is demanding 13 pence per hour for 48 hour week against the employers' offer of 8 pence for 50 hour week. The contractors are now advertising in the Dublin papers for 3,000. Free State labourers for three years at 32 shillings for 50 hour week, with free lodging and also canteens, provided by an Irish contractor, where cooked food and other necessaries will be obtainable at cost price.

Another example of foreign industrial activity in Ireland is afforded by the Dublin City Commissioners who are about to accept a French firm's tender for cleansing large sections of the city streets, its offer being more favourable than the English one.—Reuter.

MATHERAN OCTOBER SEASON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Sept. 26.

The October season promises to re-open gloriously. The weather is exceedingly charming and delightful with bright sunshine. The hill looks beautiful, being covered with green carpet paths fringed with wild flowers of variegated colours. The thermoter is 70 and the total rainfal 155 inches against 170 inches the same time last year. The hotel proprietors are busy arranging accommodation expecting a large number of visitors.

It is a good time for the Shikkaris. Panthers are roaming about the hill, their paws being prominently evident on the Rugby Park and near the lakes.

The railway line is in perfect order and the tramway re-opens next week.

ALLEGED MURDER IN GURDWARA.

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

SHOPS MUST OPEN.

ALIGARH MAGISTRATE'S STRICT ORDER

DELHI, Sept. 26.

A report from Aligarh published in today's "Hindustan Times" states that the District Magistrate has notified that if shops do not reopen to-day, he will seal them to-morrow.—A. P.

DIST. MAGISTRATE INTERVIEWED.

ALIGARH, Sept. 26.

Interviewed by a press representative, the District Magistrate of Aligarh expressed his inability to give any official version of the recent communal riot, as official investigation was still proceeding and all the facts had not been brought out fully yet. For the information of the press, he stated that a riot did take place at a time when no one including the members of the Ramlila committee apprehended any short of trouble. The riot took place between 6 and 6-30 p.m. on the 22nd instant just before the evening prayers. He was of opinion that the procession could pass off easily but he would not say definitely what the immediate cause of the riot was. Brickbats were thrown in the course of the riot and the police had to open fire under orders of the Inspectors of Police. This quelled the rion and the procession passed on to Achhal Tank. On its way some rioters attacked and injured a number of men and women in the Sarai and a house near it. Five deaths have so far taken place including four Mahomedans and one Hindu. Altogether 130 persons have been treated in hospital. Of these only five were cases of gunshot wounds. The next day the District Magistrate issued ordders under Section 144 regulating the timings of the remaining functions of Ramlila but the Ramlila Executive Committee declined to go on with the celebrations. The city is picqueted and patrolled by local police. Hindu shops are practically closed except a panwala and a vegetable seller here and there. It is hoped that the shops will reopen to-morrow.—A. P.

COMMUNAL FEELINGS STILL RUNNING HIGH.

SHOPS REMAIN CLOSED.

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The latest news from Aligarh says that communal feelings are still running high, but the situation is calm. A few Hindu shops have re-opened this morning, but the majority of them remain closed. It is reported that a Hindu Magistrate assisted by a Hindu Police Officer is recording the statements of all injured persons.

The statement published in the "Hindustan Times" to the effect that the authorities had notified that they would seal up the shops if they were not re-opened by to-day (27th) is not officially confirmed.

Last night a Hindu was arrested under Section 395, I. P. C., but was released on bail of Rs. 500. Warrants for the arrest of two other Hindus have been issued.

A later message says the District Magistrate in consultation with leaders of the two communities is endeavouring to bring about a compromise between the warring elements.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Basil Mott and John Brodie have been appointed joint Engineers for the construc-

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO HON. MR. PATEL.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO HON. MR. PATEL.

Bombay Chronicle Photos.
The scene at Victoria Terminus on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Patel was with difficulty escorted to the flower-laden car through the surging crowd of enthusiastic citizens.

The ovation to Mr. Patel near Crawford Market.

A view of the crowded meeting held in Mr. Patel's honour at the Congress House under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

STRIKE SITUATION.

ONLY ONE COTTON MILL WORKING

WHY COLABA LAND MILL CEASED WORK.

There was no change on Saturday in the situation regarding the mill-strike. As the Colaba Land Mill was closed down on Friday afternoon only three mills worked yesterday namely, Indian Woollen (Haines Road), Bombay Dyeing (Purbhadevi Road) and Framji Petit (Magazine Road). The total strength of these three mills is 3843, viz. Indian Woollen 1093, Bombay Dyeing 600 and Framji Petit 2,150. A few work men collected near the gates of Morarji Gokuldas Mill situate at Soparibag Road on Saturday and on enquiry it was ascertained that they had come for their usual "Dashra bakshis" which they were usually receiving a day before the Dashera every year from the management. The sat quietly, waiting for their doles and the police did not disturb their equanimity by hunting them out. The textile industry in the city is practically paralized, only one mill working, namely, the Framji Petit Mill which is situate at Magazine Road off Reay Road. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" went to the mill premises and enquired of the management as to why their mill only was working in the whole city, whether it was due to the fact that their operatives did not feel the pinch of reduction of their wages or whether it was because they were loyal and faithful. He was told that in almost all the mills the trouble was started by the weavers most of whom were not married. The management had taken scrupulous care to engage in this mill only married men as weavers, who worked steadily owing to the large families dependent upon them. Whatever the cause, the mill was found working in full swing on Saturday.

COLABA LAND MILL.

Our representative then called on the Colaba Land Mill which is situated a little away from the Colaba station of B. B. and C. I. Railway and made enquiries as to why it came to a stand-still all of a sudden on Friday afternoon. He found a large gathering of operatives sitting in the compound and the mill guarded by some constables of the Bombay City Police with a European Sargeant. He asked the workmen as to why they had stopped work and they replied that they had not stopped the work but the management had closed down the mill and they were helpless though they were willing to work. The operatives are living in the chawls erected by the managements in the mill compound. To ascertain the truth and also to obtain the version of the management our representative called on Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. at Churchgate Street, who are the agents of this mill. There it was stated to him that a section of the weavers were dissatisfied because they did not want to work two looms instead of one as heretofore. Formerly the weavers were given one loom each to attend to, but owing to the trade depression many looms were rendered idle and the operatives were told to mind two looms instead of one. The weavers resented this innovation and left work and they were followed by others. They were, however, peaceful and came back and cleaned their machines swept the floor and went out again. The management before closing the mill discussed the matter with the jobbers and the operatives told the management that they were going to their country and asked the latter to tell them the date when they should return to work. The management replied that there was no necessity of closing the mill and they were prepared to work it as there was plenty of work to do. The operatives then said they would not leave work till the 15th of October, but a little after they left the mill. The management still say that they are ready to work the mill if a sufficient number of workmen come in. On our representative asking whether they would turn out the men from the mill chawls since they had left work, he was told 'Certainly not. Unless, of course, they create trouble."

RAILWAY STATIONS GUARDED

The G. I. P. Railway authorities have taken measures to guard their railway stations from Byculla to Dadar by posting armed police. Every night, the Dadar station where the disturbance had occurred is guarded by armed police under the control of a Superintendent of Police and his staff. The east and west gates are patrolled by the Bombay City police and they are taking every precaution to prevent undesirable elements entering the railway station.

BOMBAY STRIKE & ASSEMBLY MEMBERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Dewan Chamman Lal M. L. A. informs that he has been authorised by Pandit Moti-Nehru to issue the following statement regarding the negotiations carried on by some members of the Assembly with representatives of the Millowners' Association. The negotiations could not be completed owing to the fact no tangible proposition could be agreed upon. It was suggested on behalf of labour that pending a full enquiry the notices regarding the reduction of wages should be suspended. The millowners' representatives said that was impossible. It was pointed out that a large number of mills various computed from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. were not losing and yet the reductions in wages had been effected all round. The millowners' representatives said suspension of the notices would lead to more mills closing down. Meanwhile the situation has become serious. It is hoped that efforts to arrive at a settlement will not be relaxed."

Mr. Chairman Lal then adds the Socialist Party is sending its Assistant Secretary to Bombay immediately to organise relief for the workers and that branches at Lucknow, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Jharia, Raniganj, Patna, Lahore, Khewra, Dandot, Moradabad and Madras are being opened for organising relief for Bombay unemployed.

WANTED—COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The long-expected crisis in the textile industry has come abruptly and all the mills to-day in the town are lying idle. Strike was not, as it could not be, advocated from a strictly humanitarian point of view, but it was the only logical course open before the men and the mill-owners are not a little to blame for it. I have moved about a good deal among the workers on my feet—and not in motor cars—, held wayside meetings, discussed the problem with the men—all of various sorts and various types of thinking and make bold to say that the strike was not engineered by mischiefmongers or malcontents. It is absolutely false to say so: it is wounding the feelings of the poor men who had a just grievance. My friend, Mr. Gulzarilal of Ahmedabad, once moved about with me on his feet and while parting he told me it was a surprise, ventilated as the false views were in other journals, that the strike was reported to be the outcome of the ill work of a few malcontents. I maintain and my friend agrees with me that it was due to the wage-cut that line issue at the bottom of the whole trouble that the men laid down the tools. Also, I may mention in passing that some of the mill-owners closed down only at a small pretence—for a few stones that fell in the compound. Was it quite a significant cause for closing down the mills? The Police force was stationed practically at all places. If the managers at all wished to continue they could very well have done so only with ringing up the Police, just as one mill at Tardeo that is still running did only two or three days ago.

But it is no use indulging in such recriminations Now is the time to settle down to work as to lead best to relieve the situation. Work must commence from now in which all the different factors are invited to co-operate. The strike was the only and justifiable course open before men though laymen might hold the strikers guilty for it.

The first factor that should now move is the Government itself. It is indeed very sad that due to the lethargy of Government and its regardlessness of the interests of millions of its useful population an 'impasse' has been brought about in which politicians, economists, and even public men have begun to hold different views. Every good Government's plain duty is to avert such a crisis.

Let us see what the friends of Labour want. They want in the immediate future Government to institute a Committee of Enquiry so as to explore all possible avenues of economy before the wage-cut is effected. I maintain that the owners have not made wage-cut the last resort open to them—rather it was the first. Our Working Committee has repeatedly asked Government to appoint one, but hitherto no traces are to be seen of Government moving in the matter at all. As a friend of Labour I maintain that labourers care not whether Government repeals the Excise Duty or not, or whether Government grants subsidy or not. The labourers' fight is purely against the owners. See what the men even want. Last Sunday two meetings were held by me—one at Elphinstone Road and another at Lower Parel, besides several at different way-side corners in the mill-area and their unanimous opinion was expressed in the following resolution which was already published in these columns, viz:—

"This meeting of the mill-hands of Bombay protest against the action of the mill-owners of Bombay in cutting down the wages of the workers engaged in the industry by 11½ per cent. and request the Government to immediately appoint a Committee to inquire into the present position of the cotton textile industry and suggest remedies for putting the industry on a sound and healthy footing in the interest of the workers engaged in the industry who have a large and serious stake in the well-being of the industry, even though the mill-owners may be against such an inquiry."

In the same vein was passed a resolution at the first procession meeting. This is the mind of the friends of Labour and also of Labour as a whole.

Will Government then move? It must move now. No one should think that the poor mill-hands that have gone back to their native homes sad and broken-hearted are to stay there eternally. They will come back. Let us move in the name of Love for Truth, and humanity before they come back knocking at the doors of the factories.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

WATANDAR HINDU PRIESTS' EMOLUMENTS.

Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., intends to move in the forthcoming session of Bombay Legislative Assembly a bill to amend the law relating to the emoluments claimable by Watandar Hindu Priests. The Bill provides that no person shall be entitled to claim as a matter of right any ceremonial emoluments from any Hindu who does not call in the services of the person claiming those emoluments. Under the existing law in the Bombay Presidency a priest can obtain a decree for payment of his customary emoluments even in cases in which his services for ceremonies were not requisitioned.—A. P.

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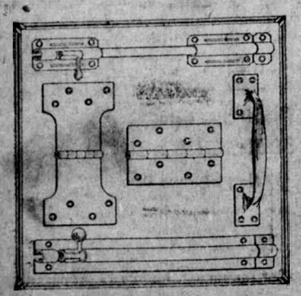

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HINDU:MUSLIM PROBLEM.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN INTERVIEWED.

In the course of a brief interview Mr. G. K. Nariman, a member of the Central Arbitration Punchayat, stated that so much wide of the mark has been said about Hindu-Moslem relations and that too in such volume, that he was afraid the points he wanted to make would fall on deaf ears at present.

To put it in a nutshell: the root cause of the trouble, in Mr. Nariman's deliberate opinion, was not the principles of Islam or the precedents established by its early propagators, but the misleading interpretation of vital religious doctrine by the Mullas. It was perfectly feasible for Mussalmans to live amicably with the Hindus in this country and perform without offence not only their religious functions but to tolerate, if not participate in, some of the national festivals of the Hindus. But the Punjab, and the U. P., Hindus have latterly developed suicidal truculence, more in accord with Manu than the traditions which prove the meek Hindu to be of the most tolerant of races.

On the other hand, the aggressive Mussalman publicist of post-war days was showing symptoms of a patriotic bigamist. His love for the mother-country was constantly thwarted by his new-born affection for places and persons beyond India. And so long as Indian Islam refuses to subordinate minor accretions of ritual innovation to the sacred national cause, the friction, and consequently the misfortunes of India, must continue. The Mussalmans of India may not desire king stork for king log. They may not wish for Afghan or Nepal domination. But there was a most melancholy fact, and Mr. Nariman insisted that fact, was, that due to the behaviour of certain Mussalmans, whose energy was most enviable, our Frontier neighbours were obsessed with the notion that sooner or later, and much sooner than we fancied, India would be under the domination of an Islamic power. This treasonable trend of fantasy must first be counteracted and contradicted in unequivocal terms before a sincere response to unity can be expected from the non-Moslems of India. Here is, said Mr. Nariman with emphasis, some proof that rightly or wrongly Kabul is reported to be steeped in the notion that beween the Indian rajahs of fabulous fortune and merchants of enormous wealth on the one hand and the righteous sword of Islam on the other, there stand alone the British bayonets.

Mr. Nariman here handed to us an abstract from the "Asia" of September in which the famous American publicist, Mr. Lovell Thomas, wound up his impression of Afghanistan. We reproduce the extraordinary effussion below:

INTRIGUE IN HIGH ASIA.

BY LOWELL THOMAS.

My friend the Faraz Bashi was consuming a cantaloup and looking out over the hazy, purple mountains that rose against the turquoise of approaching twilight. He pointed to the crescent moon lately risen over the ruins of the Bala Hissar. "The sickle of the true believers shall reap the harvest of faith," he said. "At last Afghanistan is safe. Neither Britain nor Russia would dare attack us. Persia cannot; for she is too weak. In the next decade we may be able to go down to Hindustan and place the yoke of Islam upon the necks of the fat and infidel rajas, who dress like women with pearls in their hair and bells on their trousers. Their wealth has been got from the sweat of Moslem peasants. Why should we not have some of it?"

"Indeed, why not?" I echoed. "But tell me, did not the 'on-to-the-Indus' tide cause the sad accident that befell his late Majesty?"

For long I had wanted to fathom the mystery of Habibullah's death. The Faraz Bashi allowed light to fall on that tragedy.

"The murderers lie still, feeding the clover out yonder" he said with a wave of the hand; "But no doubt we continue to have an anti-English party. Habibullah was too friendly with you. (Since it seemed useless to reiterate that I was not an Englishman, I allowed him to proceed). So he was suffocated, with all respect, by the followers of Nasrullah Khan. But Nasrullah, who had little to recommend him except his piety, had reckoned without Her Majesty the Queen Mother—may she be blessed in both worlds! She would have none of Nasrullah. Our noble and auspicious Amir—on whom be the glory of Allah!—was her favourite. He is a true grandson of Abdur Rahman—on whom be peace! to placate the war party after his accession, he had to declare war on India. But the British brought up their big guns and airplanes. Boom! The war party was satisfied, then the Amir had it removed. And it is clear that we won the war, for the British had to send envoys to sue for peace. His Majesty kept them waiting four months."

"And shall you ever take India?" I asked.

"Inshallah; if God wills," said the Faraz Bashi pouting a big chest; "for India needs a master. He will come through the glades of Kaniguram and the cane-brakes of Bannu and the rose-gardens of Peshawar."

"Does His Majesty approve of the idea?"

"Kings keep their own counsel," said the Faraz Bashi. He felt that he had said enough and took refuge in a text. "Kings know the wisdom of Solomon, who said that there is a time for everything—a time to embrace England and a time to refrain from embracing her. As it is written in the Holy Koran, 'Thy times are known: thou canst not advance them nor retard them even by a single moment.'"

So the Afghan waits, with patience born of faith in kismet and the subtlety of an Oriental. He is waiting for something to turn up. A revolution in India for instance, will find him in Peshawar.

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PASS CLASS.

Thakar S. H. (exempted from Materia Medica); Abdul Hameed; Daftary A. D.; Gulgule S. W.; Hajeela S. D.; Hiranandandi L. P.; Joshi N.P.; Kolah B. R.; Mahabala B. K. G.; Masani M. D.; Mehta S. L.; Patel J. D.; Patel S. P.; Poovatil J.; Sethna R F.; Shaik G. R. A.

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Bharda, Barjorji Baheramji; Cooper, Rustom Ardesir; D'Avoine, Leon Maximilian; Dhaneshwar, Nagesh Ramchandra; Kabir, Syed Abdul; *Kelkar, Champu Hari;* Mandrekar, Jivaji Narayan; Mandviwalla, Hoshung Rutonji; Mankad, Samvitray Naradlal; Merchant, Husainally Hassambhai, Mistry, Jamnadas Vithaldas; Mohile, Shankar Vaman; Patadia, Ramjibhai Jethabhai; Patel, Chhotalal Gulabdas; Patwardhan, Shridhar Balvant; Rao. Venkat Shrinivas.

DEATH OF RULER OF KASHMIR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S CONDOLENCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

A black-bordered Gazette Extraordinary issued this morning states, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General-in-Council has learned with deep regret of the death on 23rd instant of Lieutenant-General His Highness the Maharjah Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir. "The late ruler was distinguished for his liberality and benevolence, and during forty years of his rule the resources of the State were largely developed and much was done for the good of those over whom he ruled. On various occasions and particularly during the great war, he maintained undimmed the traditional loyalty of his illustrious House and gave practical proofs of his devotion to His Majesty the King Emperor. By his death the Indian Empire has been deprived of a very staunch friend."—A.P.

FAIZUL ISLAM CLUB.

POONA, Sept. 25.

The opening ceremony of the Faizul Islam club was performed yesterday evening by the Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward before a large gathering of all sections of Mahomedans of the city and cantonment.

Nawab Shah Rookd Yar Jung Bahadur, President of the club in requesting Sir Maurice Hayward to perform the ceremony stated that the idea of starting a Moslem club in Poona for promoting social amity and facilitating interchange of thoughts between the local leading Moslems and distinguished visitors originated in the mind of the late Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin in the early eighties; but it did not materialise owing to the limited number of English educated Mahomedans. The idea was again revived about 17 years ago by H. H. the Aga Khan. It was brought before a meeting of the Anjumani Faizul Islam, which resolved to start the club so as to serve as a meeting ground between Moslems and non-Moslems.

In declaring the club open Sir Maurice Hayward made a short speech.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Bombay have decided to postpone till October 1926 the examinations qualifying for the posts of Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accounts which were recently notified to be held on 26th, 27th and 28th October next.

* * *

Our Poona correspondent writes.—The second and last day of the Poona Horse Show drew a very large attendance including H. E. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson. The chief feature of the programme was the jumping for horses and ponies. The former was won by the 27th Field Battery R.A.

* * *

The third session of the Berar National Liberal Conference will be held on the 25th and 26th October at Amroati. The Reception Committee with Mr. Janrao Bajirao, M. L. C., as Chairman has been formed and Pandit H. N. Kunzru has been requested to preside over the deliberations of the Conference.

* * * *

Our Simla correspondent wires:—The Hon. Sir Basil Blackett granted an interview to a deputation of the Military Accounts Association, Poona. The Financial Adviser, the Military Finance and the Military Accountant-General were also present. As a result of a discussion which lasted for about an hour the Finance Member promised to consider the Association's various proposals for the improvement of pay and prospects of the members of the Military Accounts Department.

* * *

Lucknow, Sept. 25.—As a protest against lack of official guarantee that their procession would under no circumstances be interfered with by the police, the Hindus of Lucknow abandoned their Ramlila celebrations on Thursday.—A.P.

* * *

A message from Giridih, dated 25th inst. says: The Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee has decided "without least hesitation or difference of opinion among its members" that the demolition of the domes of some mausoleums and shrines in Mecca, no matter with what motives and for what purpose they were designed, cannot meet with the approval of the Central Khilafat Committee.—A.P.

* * *

In the Burma Legislative Council, a resolution urged the release forthwith of all political prisoners and all prisoners convicted under Anti-Boycott Act unconditionally. A number of members, both official and non-official took part in the debate. The resolution was pressed to a division and was lost by 41 votes against 32.—A.P.

* * *

Commenting on the death of the Maharaja of Kashmir under the heading "A Princely Reformer" the "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"Reform remained the watchword of His Highness. The land Settlement of 1889 swept away all abuses and in consequence of this improvement and of th influx of wealth into the country brought by visitors Kashmir grows every year in material prosperity. He created much out of little and he will go down to posterity as one of the most enlightened rulers India has ever known."—A. P.

* * *

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India who arrived in Bombay from England this morning on board the P. and O. s.s. China gave a statement on the "Indian Church Measure" to a representative of the Associated Press of India.

The Metropolitan is proceeding to Calcutta forthwith and will visit the diocese of Dornakel officially as Metropolitan from October 15 to 31. He will leave Calcutta for Lahore on November 12 and his visit to that diocese will last until the end of the month. He will be present at the Diocesan Council in Lahore on November 24.—A. P.

Nagpur Sept. 25:—Mr. Ruikar, pleader, on behalf of Govinda Kunbi filed a complaint to-day before Mr. Parmanand Choubey, sub-divisional officer, against Mr. G. R. Pradhan, pleader, Nagpur, under section 330, Indian Penal Code. The case will be heard on 7th prox.—A. P.

Rangoon, Sept. 26.—At the Burma Legislative Council on Saturday, a lively debate ensued on a resolution which urged the abolition of bookmakers at races, limitation of betting at totalizators to extent of Rs. 5 and restriction of races at Rangoon and Mandalay only with fixed number of meetings. Discussion was going on when the President adjourned the Council to Monday.—A. P.

Calcutta, Sept. 26.—A dacoity was committed at about 3 o'clock this morning in the village of Belkuli, in Hooghly district, in the house of Churamoni Dhok. The dacoits who numbered 8 or 10, all of them upcountrymen, raided the house, assaulted the inmates and decamped with cash and jewellery worth several hundreds of rupees. While the raid was in progress the owner of the house fired several shots killing one man and wounding two other dacoits.—A. P.

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HIGH COURT

MURDER OF A BHATIA WIFE.

DEFENCE OF INSANITY.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS BETWEEN COUNSEL AND MAGISTRATE

The Court room was crowded on Friday when Vasanji Haridas, a young Bhatia aged 22 was put up before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on the charge of having committed the murder of his wife Ladkabai on 1st March 1924.

The Advocate-General with Mr. V. G. Dalvi instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Advocate instructed by Messrs Madhowji and Co., solicitors, appeared for the defence.

The accused who was married to the deceased about 7 years ago had come down to Bombay with his father from Cutch, his native place, about 2 months prior to the incident. As the accused was shortly to return to Cutch, his father asked Purshottam Hebji the girl's father to send her with him as she had already been here for about 4 months. The girl was not willing to go at that time as her mother was suffering from consumption, and so her father sent intimation accordingly. On 1st March both the accused and his father went to the house of Purshottam at Tardeo. They were talking in the main hall, and the accused's father told Purshottam that he had already purchased the tickets and requested him to send the girl, to which Purshottam replied that he had no objection. While the conversation was thus proceeding, the accused left the hall in a frenzy, rushed to the room where his wife was sitting with her mother and sisters, and stabbed her with a knife on the jaw and shoulder. She fell down screaming and the accused pressed her down with one leg and stabbed her again in the abdomen. He then ran away but subsequently surrendered himself to the police to whom he handed the blood-stained knife. The girl was removed to the hospital where she succumbed to her injuries the next morning.

The prosecution wanted to tender the evidence of Major Donnaland, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, given at the Coroner's inquest, but the defence counsel having objected, a lengthy discussion ensued on the question of its admissibility. His Lordship overruled the objection.

Haridas father of the accused then gave evidence. His cross-examination by the defence counsel was mainly directed to show that the accused was mentally defective and physically weak from his birth, and that several persons in his family had suffered from insanity.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS WITH MAGISTRATE.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate was next examined by The Advocate-General regarding the deposition of Motibai the girl's mother at her residence. His cross-examination by defence counsel, was marked by an interesting passage-at-arms between them. He was closely questioned regarding the procedure that should be adopted before a deposition is recorded by a Magistrate.

Witness was shown the original and a certified copy of the deposition, and his attention was drawn to the words "In the Court of ... etc." appearing at the top of the copy, but not in the original.

Did you sign the certified copy?—Yes.

Did you notice the dissimilarity?—Only the words at the top are added. If I see the initials of the judicial clerk, I sign it.

That is your sense of responsibility?—Because the clerk. . .

Will you answer the question Is that your sense of responsibility?—I have already answered.

Do you consider yourself responsible for the document which you certify to be correct?—I do.

Do you consider yourself responsible for the correctness of the documents?—Yes.

Do you consider yourself responsible for the top portion of the document?

Witness, without answering the question, was speaking something to his Lordship, when counsel protested: "My Lord, is the witness to be allowed to carry on a conversation?"

Witness:—I am responsible for the top portion of the document.

Is that correct?—It is not correct in the sense that that porion does not appear in the original deposition.

Is it correct or incorrect?—I have already answered.

When was the first charge-sheet made?—I haven't got the charge sheet. It is in the Court.

Counsel:—I want the date. You can look up any papers you like.

Witness was then given a document, and from it he said that the charge sheet was dated March 13.

Was there any charge-sheet on March 3?—None, so far as I can remember. There was only a verbal charge.

Was your procedure regular or irregular?—There was no regular charge sheet.

Under what section did you proceed?—Under the chapter headed "Warrant cases" of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Under what section?

The Advocate-General interrupting observed: "My Lord, what is the use of asking such questions to the witness? He is not an expert in law, and the Court is not going to take the law from him.

Counsel (to witness):—Are you entitled to proceed with an enquiry or trial without a charge sheet being placed before you?—I have to look to the emergency of the case. Ordinarily I do not proceed with an enquiry without a charge-sheet. Here there was a police charge.

How do the police proceed to charge persons who are suspected of crimes?—You must ask them. I do not know.

And you don't care to know?—I shall make my position very clear. The police came to my bungalow, I believe on a Sunday, and informed me that a murder had taken place, etc.,

Counsel:—Very clear, of course (laughter).

After some more witnesses were examined, further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

MOTHER AND SON AT VARIANCE.

IMPORTANT POINT OF PROCEDURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crump disposed of an application made by one Mowji Mulji for the determination of the question whether his mother Ramabai was entitled to occupy two floors in the family house and whether in consideration of her vacating she was entitled to claim additional maintenance.

The facts of the case briefly are that one Mulji Purshottam died in the year 1903, leaving him surviving, his widow, Bai Ramabai, and four sons and two daughters. Soon after his death, the eldest son Ramdas filed a suit for partition, and in 1909, a Consent Decree was passed in the said suit whereby a separation was effected between the said Ramdas Mulji on the one hand, and the rest of the members of the family on the other hand, the family continuing to be a joint and undivided Hindu family as to the said members. Subsequently, early in 1914, Kanji, another son of the said Mulji, separated leaving the rest of the members as members of a joint and undivided Hindu family as before. On 31st March 1925 Mowji Mulji, applicant, attained majority and on the very day of his attaining majority took out a notice of motion for determining whether the said Bai Ramabai was entitled to occupy two floors in the family house, and whether, in consideration of her vacating the same, she was entitled an additional maintenance. It was contended on behalf of the said Mowji Mulj that he wanted to eject his mother in order that partition may be effected between him and his brother and that he wanted vacant possession of the property so that the same may realise a better price. Bai Ramabai, on the other hand, contended that she had a right to reside in the joint family property, and that in the event of a partition she was entitled to claim a share equal to her son's. It was also contended on her behalf that on application of the nature sought to be made could not be heard on the notice of motion made under the "Liberty to Apply" reserved in the Decree passed in 1909.

After a protracted hearing of the application His Lordship delivered his judgment on 1st September 1925. After briefly stating the facts of the case His Lordship proceeded as follows: "The Consent Decree is somewhat involved in its terms, but on a careful consideration there is no doubt as to its effect. It appointed Receivers to pay off the Plaintiff who is declared to be separated from the other Defendants and ceases the Defendants joint members of an un-divided Hindu family—there are certain ancillary provisions as to funeral and marriage expenses but there is no severance of interest as regards Defendants interse. The real object of Defendant 3 is to obtain a partition: that was plainly stated when the matter was first heard though at the adjourned hearing which was necessitated by the non-joinder of Defendant 4 it was urged that this question did not really arise. The Decree is mainly declaratory and I am in reality asked to construe it. In reality the point at issue is whether on a partition Defendant 1 is entitled to claim a share. The proper way to obtain a decision on that point is either by an application for execution if that course is permissible or by a suit for partition. The effect of Article 47 cannot in my opinion be extended to cover any such question. I am, therefore, of opinion that the motion is misconceived, and must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Setalvad instructed by Messrs Craigie Blunt and Caroe for Defendant 3 Mowji Mulji; the Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for Defendant 1 Bai Ramabai.

SHIP OFFICERS CHARGED.

DOCTOR'S COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bagat, Chief officer on board the pilgrim ship "Jehangir" Mr. Morini, Third Officer, and Mr. Albuquerque, the Burser appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Dr. Meherji B. Master, Senior Medical officer of the ship.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. Baker of Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors defended the accused.

In his information the complainant stated that s.s. "Jehangir" left Bombay for Rabeigh on May 19, with 1,200 pilgrims On July 23 he heard a passenger on board, crying and on hastening to his help, he was accidentally pushed by the third accused. The latter then abused him and when the complainant remonstrated, he (complainant) alleged the first two accused came up. The first accused then called the complainant a liar and told the second accused to drive him in his cabin. The second accused then rushed at the complainant and on his showing a resistance, he gave him a blow on the eye and broke his glasses. The complainant added what after that, all the accused fell upon him and beat him. He was then rescued by Mr. Mahomed Shafi, M. L. C., a passenger and a doctor. The incident happened when the ship was preparing to leave Rabeigh for Bombay.

Mr. Baker raised a question of jurisdiction on behalf of the third accused, who he said was a Portuguese subject and that the offence was committed in a foreign part. He cited sections 686 and 687 of the British Merchants' Shipping Act in support of his argument.

His Worship thought that the sections did not deprive him of the jurisdiction that he possessed under the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, but he would take time to consider his decision in view of the points raised. The case was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Mr. Minocher A. Vakil, a solicitor, charged Mr. Dinshaw B. Tapia and Mr. P. D. Nathasth with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,000.

The complainant alleged that the accused No. 1 was a certified broker and No. 2 was his nephew working under him as his sub-broker. The complainant had one scrip of 35 shares of Messrs the B. E. S. and T. Co., which he handed over to the second accused to be given to accused No. 1 in August 1924. He rebought the same but they have not been returned by the accused. The shares have been sold and he alleged that the proceeds were misappropriated by the accused and the complainant also bought two shares of Messrs. the Tata Hydro Electric Co., and paid for the same, but the accused have failed to hand over the shares. On the 19th June, 1925, complainant gave a cheque for Rs. 5,492-8-0 to buy ten shares of the Swadeshi mill which have not been delivered to him yet.

The case stands adjourned.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwala appeared for the complainant. Mr. K. F. Nariman for the first accused and Mr. F. D. Kanga for the second accused.

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